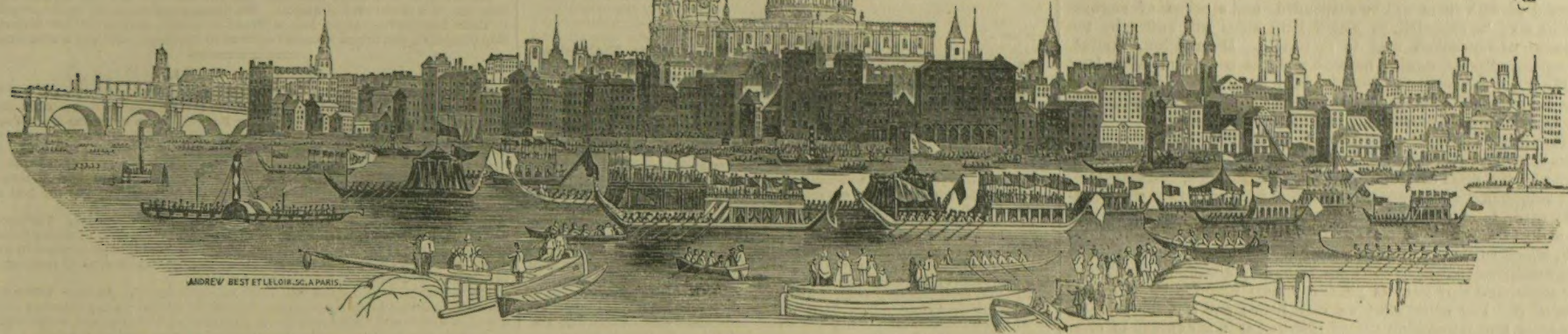


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

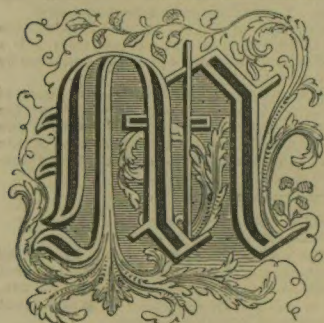


No. 132.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## CONQUEST AND COMMERCE.



UCH benevolent activity is expended in this busy land, we are sorry to say it, with little or no result. Men go to and fro, and knowledge is increased—that is to say, the knowledge of the evils that afflict us; but for the remedies, though not slow in being devised—every man and every society of men seem having their separate plan—they are very tardy in taking shape and substance. Our expedients evaporate in discussion, and are talked about so long that at last they “lose the name of action.” But, if a nation has a bad or doubtful purpose to work out, the alacrity of its movements and the extent of power it displays are truly wonderful. We can only afford a few pitiful thousands for the great task of National Education, but we can sink millions in an Afghan war. Nor are we alone in our miscalculations of what is best for the good of the general mass. We have just been most forcibly struck with the mingled criminality and foolishness of the manner in which the French are wasting their national resources, pouring forth their millions of treasure, and, what is more precious still, the blood of thousands of men, upon the desert sands of a conquered territory, that not only returns no material profit, which a nation of heroes would perhaps despise, but does not yield even that military glory which we know they so highly rate. We allude, of course, to the French occupation of Algiers. The past history of their rule in that country, and the latest accounts of the state it has produced, alike show the miserable results of a mere war of conquest; the evils of which fall first on the people

invaded, and then recoil on the invaders. The French have arrived at the second act of the bloody drama: they were first the sacrificers—they will be the victims.

Algiers, Morocco, and the French have lately occupied much space in the minds, or we should rather say perhaps, the journals, of all men. You could read about nothing even if you wished it, but the French and Mogador, unless it was, by way of variety, the French and Otaheite. On the whole, however, Joinville and his squadron carried it. The speculations about what the French had not done, and what they intended to do, could only be exceeded by the commentaries that were made on what they did do at last. And what was that? A number of ships, provided with all that men, money, and modern skill in the art of destruction could furnish, fired for some hours at the rotten walls of a Moorish town, battered them considerably, as might have been expected, landed for a short time on an island on the coast, spiked a few guns, and then sailed away—the latter being a movement which was not expected. What was the purpose of all this sound and fury signifying nothing? An Arab Chief had made himself, probably without invitation, the guest of the Moorish Emperor, and by appealing to the fanaticism of the said Emperor's subjects, was no doubt raising a force that might have been exceedingly troublesome to the French troops in Algiers. So to compel the Emperor to expel the Arab from the interior of his dominions, it was thought necessary to bombard a town on the sea-coast, the inhabitants of which had little to do with the matter in dispute, one way or other. This, so slenderly expedient as it was at first, was done after it had ceased to be expedient at all; for when the cannon were firing, negotiation had already done the work of war, and the poor Emperor had agreed to accept the conditions required of him, and, if he could, to comply with them. So all the battering was a sheer loss of shot and powder; but the Prince had resolved on having a bombardment, and would no more have denied himself the gratification to be

derived from it than a schoolboy would have given up his squibs and staid away from a bonfire. And what has been the result of all the noise and excitement? As far as France is concerned, things seem to be pretty much as they were before. Not an inch of territory has been gained—a little plunder perhaps, including a tattered tent and a worn-out parasol, which gave Paris matter for two days laughter, but nothing more. Abd-el-Kader, the first *casus belli*, is again at large, hovering round the skirts of the French colony, ready for mischief as ever, and almost as likely to take the Emperor as the Emperor is to take him. It is evident the Arab will do just as he pleases, not what French treaties stipulate he shall do. Then, the condition of the French army of occupation is wretched; the men are worked and harassed, and subjected to greater deprivations than they were, except in occasional emergencies, under Napoleon. The policy of seizing an extensive territory, with only strength enough effectually to defend a small one, has multiplied isolated posts and stations, which require collectively a large number of troops to hold; ravage and waste have made what was once fertile, a desert, and scarcity to the verge of famine adds to the ravages of disease; beneath them both, more victims perish than fall beneath the sword of the wild sons of the desert. And as if all this was not enough, the French have needlessly plunged into a quarrel with the Kaybiles, a powerful mountain tribe, fiercely proud of the independence they have hitherto preserved from the Roman, the Turk, and the Moor, and they will perish rather than yield it to the French. They are eighty thousand strong, their whole district is one rocky fort, and they are wealthy withal, being more civilised—if coining money and making arms be civilisation—than the Arab tribes of the plains, who have been compelled to submit to the invaders. The Kaybiles were willing to be at peace and trade and traffic with the French—indeed they partly supplied the market of Algiers; but with that want of common sense which makes the mere soldier incapable of appreciating anything



but absolute rule and passive obedience, the military governor insisted on their paying a tribute—the mark all over the East of submission. To the French demand of payment the reply of the mountaineers is, “come and take it;” and it seems as if the first attempt on the part of the French to do so, had ended rather unsatisfactorily. The accounts speak of an advance of a column to “reconnoitre” a village, of determined resistance on the part of the natives, of a retreat of the said column, and the loss of men and officers. Thus much may be gathered even from the French dispatches, which of course put the affair in the best light. The consequence of these hostilities will be, the French will have a powerful tribe for enemies instead of friends, the trade they have carried on with them will be suspended, and a series of engagements may be expected, in which both sides will suffer by the amount of bloodshed that is inevitable. Devastation, famine, slaughter, disease, deadly hatreds, and the possession of a land without any enjoyment of it—such have been the consequences of the invasion of Algiers by the French; they are the results of every war which is merely one of conquest.

It is in no spirit of boasting that we contrast with this the results that have generally followed the occupation of foreign territories by the arms of England. We have invaded, descended on, and subjugated other countries, but the military power was generally made to subserve other objects, which, when accomplished, turned to the benefit of both parties. Since the great continental war, which was one of defence, we have scarcely been involved in any hostilities that have not been caused by attempts to interrupt our trade, and they have as generally been followed by an extension of it. For mere glory we care little; and it is the pride of our army that it has been a chief instrument in the spread of civilisation. It has been, in fact, a mighty engine, directed, not by the mad lust of conquest, but by the humanising spirit of commerce. Look at India. The destructive and brutalising system pursued by the French in Algiers would never have built up such an Empire as that we possess in the East. At the present moment, the condition of the natives is far superior to what it was under their own chiefs; life is more secure, property more safe, and they have every confidence in the integrity of English Judges; the native troops are our best forces, and the confidence they have in the good faith of the Company in the matter of pay and pensions has rarely been shaken. Our Empire, in short, has been extended as much by a wise policy as by arms. Again, in the more recent instance of China, we have gained territorial possession of the Island of Hong-Kong. A French army would have destroyed the trade of the place as a matter of course, for they effect that everywhere they settle; we have increased it tenfold, and the Chinese are flocking to the island to settle, preferring the safety and protection of the British laws to the corruptly-administered government of the Mandarins.

We conquer, but we carry with us also the qualities of good colonists and traders; the French conquer also, but they never settle; they have had Algeria some fourteen years, and they now hold it by mere force, having so ruined it that it has become not worth the holding. They have destroyed its agriculture within and driven away its trade from without, the army being a mere garrison in an enemy's country, continually liable to attack, and often suffering defeats at detached points, though superior military skill gives it always the advantage in a pitched battle. But what a disgrace is such a state of things to a civilised and Christian nation, occupying a splendid country on one of the shores of the midland sea, and within little more than a few days' journey from the Capitals of Europe! It will bring its own punishment with it; it is even now beginning to be felt, and in the national embarrassment which must be caused by this frightful drain of money and men, France will feel the evils which spring from that rage of conquest that can only destroy; may it teach her a better appreciation of that spirit of commerce which humanises and creates!

#### ADEN, “THE GIBRALTAR OF THE RED SEA.”

By the Bombay Mail, received on Monday last, we are furnished with some interesting intelligence of our newly-acquired key to the Red Sea, the importance of which has been thus illustrated by the Hon. Mr. Cushing, American Commissioner to China.

“In taking possession of Aden, in Arabia,” says Mr. Cushing, “the English Government has recently acquired a very important military post on the southern shores of Arabia, near to the Straits of Babelmandel, which commands the Red Sea and the Sea of Arabia, as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean and a portion of the Atlantic. Aden is, even more than Gibraltar, a castle of nature's own construction. At Gibraltar, England has excavated for herself a citadel in the heart of a limestone mountain. At Aden, she has planted herself in an ancient crater, and sits secure within the primeval fortress formed by the lofty sides of an extinct volcano.”

Our object in this new acquisition is to protect our interests from the Arabs, Aden being the point on the Red Sea where the overland passengers to India embark from Bombay.

We gather the following details of the place from a letter recently published in the *Courrier Français*:—“Aden, which was formerly called ‘Portus Romanus,’ is a town of the Yemen, which, from its position and on account of its recent occupation by the English, promises to become an important commercial and military station, particularly now that Egypt is advancing towards the period when she will become a British colony. The town is built in the crater of an exhausted volcano, and is situated at the extremity of a small peninsula formed of volcanic matter, and attached to the continent solely by a low neck of land from 500 to 600 yards wide, and which might be easily isolated by a canal. The harbour is a magnificent basin, capable of containing an immense fleet, and is entered by a narrow passage between two other craters. It would be easy to establish defensive works on the rocks surrounding these craters, which would place the port in safety against any attack. One redoubt has been already raised as a security against the Arabs, ever ready to attack the English in their position. From this point to the gate of the town has been recently used a road or about a league in length, by which the defile is reached, which forms the entrance to Aden. This defile, which is being fortified at this moment with a gate evidently constructed to resist other attacks than those of the Arabs, is about 100 yards long and four or five wide. It is cut out of a rock which stands 150 yards above the level of the sea. A formidable battery, commanding the entrance of the town, is in process of being erected above the rock on the left of the defile. A covered way with an arch thrown from one rock to another unites the system of defence which the batteries commenced on the summit of the rocks on the left will complete. The other side is absolutely unassailable.”

The writer then confesses his astonishment at finding the harbour so easily defended, and this impregnable position surrounded by a natural girdle of bastions, which only wait to be armed to be capable of annihilating the most formidable fleets. “Aden has the advantage over Gibraltar of possessing a harbour which is perfectly secure, and capable of containing the most formidable squadron, and, consequently, of holding the key of the Red Sea against any power that exists. Last year, three British officers of Engineers came to Aden to study the general system of defence, of which the works executed at the entrance of the town are the commencement.” All this the correspondent asserts to have been done to resist the formidable attacks of some plundering Arabs, who would otherwise have realised enormous fortunes by stealing the English coal. At present the rocks of Aden are crowned with cannon. The only entrance to the town is fortified, and the garrison is already composed of two regiments of infantry and two companies of Indian and European artillery.

The intelligence just received from Aden, dated October 8th, is not very promising. The weather was then cooler than usual, but not a tree or green thing was to be seen; the vestiges of verdure being confined to a creeping plant or two, an occasional cactus which peeps from the crevices of the surrounding rock, and a third description of plant not unlike in form and flavour the mustard plant. Thus much for the botanical features of our hardly-earned key to the Red Sea.

Of the 47th, which arrived in April last, about 1100 strong, 40 died, 70 were sent home, and 108 remain in hospital.

No acute diseases are here known; small-pox is unheard of; and vaccination will not take, as though nature had implanted discretionary powers to adopt or reject measures of alleviation or prevention, as the system might need or could dispense with them.

The sickness arises rather from exhaustion and gradual reduction of strength, with exposure to the sun, which is not always avoidable. Dropsy and depressed spirits are the prevailing characteristics. It is, however, a necessary adjunct to British possessions, and must be retained even at a sacrifice.

The Times correspondent continues:—“In despite of sickness and desolation, Aden has its charms if the increase in the population of the suburbs may be taken as an indication of such an impression. When first occupied, the popula-

tion did not exceed 4000; it is now upwards of 30,000; and every morning at daybreak you will see from 50 to 200 camels coming into the town laden with the produce of the interior—provisions, vegetables, &c.—to console and comfort the otherwise benighted occupants of this extinguished crater. The fact is, the security to property afforded by a residence within the limits of British possession and influence has contributed in no inconsiderable degree to this outward sign of prosperity and thriving appearance. Among other passengers by the steamer who are proceeding direct to England, is Mr. Stephenson, who has been engaged collecting information and materials for the guidance of a company in the construction of railways in India; and who is expected to return to India again very soon, to begin operations.”

Our view shows the harbour and forts from the sea, and illustrates, in a striking manner the impregnable character of the military positions.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *Braves Belges* have just had an original inspiration: a club of both sexes has just been established at Brussels, under the title of “*Il far niente*”—(the “Do Nothing Club”)—and it only numbers 55 members. Now, in Paris, on the contrary, it would amount to hundreds of thousands, at this moment particularly. Paris is nothing but an association of this description on a gigantic scale. Even pleasure is at a stand still, except at theatres and public places, thanks to the increasing ascendancy of fashion and imitation of aristocratic habits à l'Anglaise. Every one is as ashamed to begin to give balls, routs, and concerts, as fashionable fops are to arrive the first at a dinner party. In the mean time, we amuse ourselves in smaller coteries with *on dits*—fictions and facts of the moment. Of these, the following are samples:—

The other day, on the fête of St. Hubert, the Prince de Wagram invited his friends to a grand chasse in the park of Gros-bois, to be given in honour of the patron saint of the chase. The saint, however, was destined to be far more honoured than had even been intended, for whilst the sport was to be confined to much smaller game when the party sallied forth, their guns loaded only with small shot, great was their astonishment and dismay when, as they were endeavouring to raise a covey of partridges, a herd of nine wild boars rushed from the spot! The Prince killed two, point blank, with small shot, at the first fire. This exploit made the well-known general justly remark, that it was a new feature, and an odd one, to hunt for partridges and bring home wild boars.

M. de Lamartine is returned from Italy to his Chateau de St. Prout. The most contradictory rumours have been afloat concerning the motive of his journey; some affirming that he had gone to cull, from the romantic scenery of Ischia, new inspirations for another poem; others, that he had been sent there, on a special mission, by Government. Neither of these rumours has any foundation. M. de Lamartine is engaged in an undertaking more consistent than either of these with his political situation and his mature age. The Duchess de C. told me yesterday, that M. de Lamartine says, “he never writes poetry now but *par distraction*,” and she knows on the best authority (his own), that his forthcoming work is on the subject of the famous revolutionary faction of the Girondins. Paris will not lack mental food next month, since at the same time they will have “*Jacqueline Pascal*,” by Victor Cousin; “*Modern Literature*,” by Remusat; “*The History of the Empire*,” by Thiers; and this work by Lamartine. A curious fact is that all these authors are great political characters, and three of them have been Ministers.

That very clever female diplomatist, Princess Lieven, so well known in England, where she was so long ambassadress of Russia, is the greatest puzzle imaginable to the volatile members of high society here. She is now advanced in age, but time has only perfected her acumen. She is the sister of General de Beckendorf, Minister General of Police in Russia, and the confidant of the Emperor, who is so much opposed to France. From the Autocrat the Princess receives a large pension as widow of an ambassador; still she has been long residing in France, the confidant and intimate friend—the adviser and Egeria of M. Guizot, whom she followed to England, and with whom she returned to France in 1840. During the recent absence of M. Guizot in England, Princess Lieven has been at Champlatreux, on a visit to M. Molé, the rival and sworn enemy in politics of the great Docteurinaire! By-the-by, General Beckendorf has very recently and very suddenly died. He was the father of Countess R. Apollon, the wife of the son of the Austrian Ambassador at this court.

High society in Paris has just sustained a great loss in the Marquise de Pange, who died after an illness of a few hours, at her chateau of Pange, near Metz. The noble marchioness was the mother of the beautiful Countess de Marescalchi, wife of the Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, a son of the celebrated Florentine diplomatist and ex-Minister, the born friend of the Emperor.

The day before yesterday took place the consecration of the monument erected to the memory of Admiral d'Urville, who, after having distinguished himself in his researches and discoveries in the Polar Sea, returned home to perish in that dreadful accident of the Paris and Versailles Railway, in 1842. The whole-sale destruction in which this celebrated *savant* and navigator perished does not injure railroad interests, whilst the short trains round Paris are thronged daily by a greater number. The speculation in new railroads is wild and terrible, involving the comparatively poor as well as the rich, the married as well as the unmarried, the young and the old.

##### FRANCE.

The French papers are unusually deficient of news, and their political commentaries are for the most part upon the subject of the lately detected conspiracy in Spain. They appear to consider the failure of the plot as a proof that Narvaez is sufficiently strong in public opinion to maintain himself in power. Louis Philippe returned from Fontainebleau to the palace of St. Cloud, on Sunday evening.

The *Patrie* announces that the committee charged with the reorganization of the Polytechnic School had proposed the exclusion of seventeen pupils from the institution, and that the Ministry had sanctioned the measure. All the others were to be invited to re-enter the school and undergo the examination, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of reorganization.

It was reported in Paris that the Prince de Joinville intends to conduct the Princess his wife, to the Brazils in the course of next year, for the benefit of her health, and to remain several months at Rio Janeiro with his brother-in-law, the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance authorising the establishment, in the Royal College of La Rochelle, of four chairs—of hydrography, of the theory of naval construction, of the elements of maritime law, and of commerce and commercial geography.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the Portuguese officers who emigrated to Spain with Count de Bomfin, in consequence of the insurrection of Almeida, passed on the 24th ult. through Guadalajara, on their passage to Talavera de la Reyna, the town allotted to them for their residence. The individuals implicated in the conspiracy of Valladolid were forwarded on the 24th ult. to the capital.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an account from Dellys of the 29th ult., of a battle between a division of troops under Marshal Bugeaud and 3 to 4,000 Kabyles. The affair lasted a long time, but the Kabyles were defeated with great loss. The French had only eight or ten men killed.

The Madrid correspondent of the *National* continues to affirm that the alleged conspiracy to assassinate Narvaez was entirely an invention of the police.

##### SPAIN.

According to our latest intelligence from Madrid, the conspiracy, which had for its object the assassination of General Narvaez, had been defeated, and the promptitude and decision of the Government appear to have inspired confidence that the occurrence will rather strengthen than endanger the present Cabinet.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the first three paragraphs of which were adopted without any amendment. In reply to a question, addressed to him by M. Perpinas, respecting the non-recognition of Queen Isabella by the northern powers, General Narvaez observed, that although the Government abstained from taking any step calculated to compromise the national dignity, he hoped that the Queen would be long recognized by the powers which had hitherto ceased all diplomatic relations with her Government. “All the nations of Europe,” he said, “are anxious to live on friendly terms with us, and are only awaiting the establishment of order in the kingdom and the adoption of laws which will offer them guarantees. Our negotiations with the Court of Rome are progressing satisfactorily, and we have every reason to hope that our relations with that court will soon be re-opened.” M. Lara having subsequently asked “what measures had been devised by Government to obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed by the British against the Spanish flag at Gibraltar?” General Narvaez assured the hon. member that the Ambassador of Spain in London had presented a note to the English Government on the subject referred to by M. Lara, and the Ambassador of England at Madrid had assured him that his Government would give full satisfaction for that unfortunate occurrence.

The 4th paragraph, relative to the modification of the constitution, was then read, together with the amendment of M. Isturitz, who moved that the consideration of that question should be adjourned to another session. This subject excited a long debate, which was not yet terminated.

The Barcelona journals state, that more than 30 individuals had been arrested during the riots of the night of the 27th, to which we have already alluded, and imprisoned in the citadel.

##### GREECE.

According to accounts from Athens of the 21st ultimo, the King and Queen of Greece had returned from their visit to Euboea and the frontier. His Majesty has received the petitions of his subjects, and heard their complaints of the tyranny of Griziotis and other chieftains; and he has promised redress. But he had no sooner quitted Euboea than a secretary, named by Griziotis, and approved by the Minister, was dispatched thither, who will soon convince the suffering people that it is easier for the King to make promises than to keep them.

The brigands are becoming more numerous and daring, and everywhere commit acts of the greatest atrocity. They make frequent excursions from province to province, plundering houses and driving off cattle. In Lacedemon, a band of 500 suddenly attacked a village where there was a great store of grain, which they carried off. Not far from Athens seventy-five cattle were driven off to the mountains in the night. The house of a priest was broken into, boiling oil poured upon his breast, and his wife put into a barrel, which the villains threatened to set on fire unless they confessed where their money was hid. Another band in Acarnania assailed the house of a small farmer, cut off the breasts of his wife, so that she bled to death, and murdered the maid-servant, and left the man dead as they thought, and then carried off his money and all that was valuable. Every province has similar tales of horror to recount.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 30th of August. The latest accounts from the eastern frontier state that the Lieutenant-Governor had disposed the military along the frontier of Caffer land, so as completely to command it, and to place every kraal within twenty miles of the line of boundary, entirely within reach, should any attempt be made to conceal the parties concerned in a recent inroad, by which a farmer named De Lange lost his life. The destruction of a small gang of Caffer robbers had also been effected, and although some of the tribes are represented as being hostilely disposed, the majority of the chiefs seemed friendly, perhaps from policy, as they were not equal to any decided resistance to the colonial government.

Upon the whole, the state of the colony is satisfactory. As an instance of the progressive advance of the colony, it may be stated that a joint-stock company had just been formed to run a coach from Graham's Town to Cape Town once per week.

There had been a heavy gale from the south-east, along the African coast, from the 20th to the 23rd of August. No damage was sustained by the shipping in Table Bay, but in Algoa Bay, a Brazilian alaver, sent in by her Majesty's ship *Cleopatra*, was driven from her anchorage on the beach, and was a total wreck.

##### INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mail of the 1st October has arrived, and although some of the intelligence brought by it was anticipated by the Hindostan Calcutta steamer, there are some points of interest. The Punjab is by no means in a tranquil state. Goolab Singh, the uncle of Heera Singh, has now thrown aside the mask which had hitherto concealed his real intentions. The preparations he has been making seem to be on an extensive scale, and no less than 80,000 men are said to have joined his standard, while his nephew has not been idle in making those vast preparations for war which are still carrying on, but the real object of which has hitherto remained a mystery.

The southern region of the Mahratta country was also disturbed. The people had taken possession of some forts, and the efforts of the British, under Colonel Wallace, to displace them, had not yet, by the last news, been crowned by success. The Bombay Presidency was even taking precautions, as if the state of the country would require more troops.

The accounts from Scinde are every way satisfactory. Another affray with 500 Belooches has lately taken place, Captain M'Kenzie having marched to the attack, a distance of thirty miles from his camp at Khangur, and succeeded in completely routing them, leaving two hundred of them dead on the field.

A considerable loss of human life has been caused lately within the kingdom of Indore. The king having, as is usual at the festival of Gunputtee, given notice for the assemblage of all the Brahmins to receive his alms, an immense concourse of the caste assembled, through a staircase through which the multitude crowded gave way from the load, when upwards of 190 persons lost their lives.

The *Bombay Courier* notices in strong terms the hostile spirit evinced by the officers of the French navy, and states that an English vessel, the *Samarang*, had been fired into by a French vessel. The particulars had not transpired.

Serious riots took place at Surat on the 29th of August, in consequence of the popular dissatisfaction on account of the increase on the salt-tax from half a rupee to one rupee (2s.) per maund of 80lb. Troops were promptly sent there by the government, and the disturbances ceased.

The accounts from China come up to August 1, but contain little news of interest. Several disturbances had lately been occasioned by attacks on the American factories at Canton, but these were headed by the very lowest of the Chinese. Robbery and piracy were still prevalent to a great extent, but, despite the efforts of the authorities, it seemed next to impossible to prevent their recurrence, and business remained exceedingly dull.

##### COUNTRY NEWS.

**BIRKENHEAD SPECULATIONS.**—One gentleman, at Birkenhead, in a small way, has cleared £12,000 by land speculations; another is said to have cleared £13,000 in a fortnight; a third bought some land several years ago for £3,000, and thought he did exceedingly well to sell it some years after for £10,000, but his successor has actually resold the same land lately for £80,000.

**FEARFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT DERBY.**—An accident of a very serious and fatal description took place on Tuesday, at Derby. A few weeks ago the Town Council and Commissioners of the Borough agreed to arch over the Glitting mill-brook, in the Morledge, with the view of adding a large plot of land to the Cattle Market. Accordingly, a Mr. Sims entered into a contract to carry out the extensive work, in connection with the large sewer just completed, at a great expense to the town. The works were commenced a few weeks back, and one portion of the arch over the brook completed, all but removing the centres. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning Mr. Sims's labourers commenced removing the centres, and whilst in the act of taking away the last prop, the whole mass of material fell in, burying the unfortunate men in the ruins. News of the sad calamity was soon in all parts of the town, and thousands of people rushed to the spot. Every possible exertion was made to remove the materials, but from the immense quantity which had fallen (the arch being an expansive one), this was a work of some time, notwithstanding there was no lack of willing hands. The first body found was that of the contractor's son-in-law, and as the mangled remains were disinterred, a thrill of horror passed through the immense crowd. Six dead bodies, all of them more or less mutilated, were afterwards extricated. The bodies presented a sad spectacle, and the melancholy event has cast a gloom upon the town. It is supposed that the centres of the arch were removed too early, the late heavy rains having prevented the materials “settling” sufficiently firm to allow of the taking away the centres. At the inquest, which was held on Wednesday, the jury delivered in a verdict of “Accidental death,” with a demand of 1s. upon the centre of the arch.

**LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT STOCKPORT.**—On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred at the Churchgate factory, Stockport, belonging to Messrs. Elkannah and Samuel Howard Cheetham, by the falling of a large chimney attached to the works there, and which, in its descent, unfortunately caused the death of two men, and seriously injured two or three others. The chimney stood in the yard behind the Churchgate factory, as seen from the public road. It and the surrounding buildings have probably been built between forty and fifty years.

**INCENDIARISM IN BERKSHIRE.**—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at Hill-house Farm, Bucklebury, in the occupation of Mr. Hayward, which resulted in the loss of a large quantity of corn, and the destruction of several farm buildings. The farm is situated about half a mile from Bucklebury Church, and is the property of Winchcombe Henry H. Starkey, Esq., lord of the manor. A labourer has been apprehended on suspicion of being the author of the mischievous calamity.

**THE DOUBLE SUICIDE AT KILMARNOCK.**—According to a Birmingham paper, the man and woman who lately committed suicide at Kilmarnock, under the singular circumstances already mentioned, were a Mr. Joseph Barker, formerly of that town, and his wife. Mr. Barker was one of the firm of John and Joseph Barker, Cromford-court, who were largely engaged in the German trade, and failed somewhere about the year 1814. Mr. John Barker, we believe, died very shortly afterwards, but Mr. Joseph Barker subsequently resided in London, and more recently travelled for some time for a house at Birmingham. This employment he left a few months ago, with a view to a connexion with a house in London, in which, however, he did not succeed; and it is supposed that disappointment on this score, and probably the exhaustion of his resources, led to the commission of the fatal act. It has been ascertained that the individuals came to Ayrshire about the time when the Burns Festival was held. No letters or papers came to them at any of their abodes, and they paid their bills with extreme punctuality in all the inns. The landlady at Ayr heard them once mention their names, and thought it commendable with a “B.” They represented themselves to be from London, but they gave no address. In the afternoon, when setting out on their fatal evening excursion, in going along the passage, the gentleman observed, in a hearty manner, to the landlady of the Commercial Inn, at Kilmarnock, “We are going to take an evening walk. My wife is fond of a moonlight walk, and we are going like young people when they go out night-courting.” The woman, taking the arm of her husband, turned about and said, “I'll court no more—my courting days are over.” Although they must, ere this, have fully resolved upon effecting suicide, they appeared to be in good spirits, and more like persons going to a social party, than individuals who had determined to “shuffle off their mortal coil” in the strange and yet most deliberate manner in which they accomplished it. From five o'clock, the time when they left the inn, to half-past eight o'clock, when there is every reason to suppose they immersed themselves, it is ascertained that they spent part of their time in a public house at Gateshead, which they entered and called for a gill of whisky, but of which they did not partake.

**ALARMING CONFLAGRATION AT STRATHAVEN.**—The *Glasgow Chronicle* states that yesterday week a fire broke out in the quiet little town of Strathaven, by which upwards of forty houses, with a brewery and tan-work, were burned to the ground, nearly one hundred poor families thrown destitute to the street, and the annihilation of the entire town seriously threatened. The conflagration commenced at the south end of the town a little way beyond a place named Todd's-hill, where the population are chiefly weavers, and the wind being high at the time, and blowing from the south-east, rapidly spread the flames from house to house on both sides of the street, until, in the space of a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of a body of the inhabitants who turned out to check the flames, forty houses were completely destroyed, in addition to the brewery of Mr. Vallance, and the large tan-work of Mr. Semple, where it is alleged that not less than £2000 worth of property has been consumed. One account states that about 53 houses in all have been destroyed, and 104 families deprived of the means of livelihood, or made dependent for shelter and support upon friends, relations, and neighbours. It is calculated that from 50 to 60 looms, with webs, principally belonging to Glasgow manufacturers, have been consumed.

**ALLEGED MURDER BY A BOY.**—Evan Lloyd, a boy, aged about nine years, has been committed to Carmarthen County Gaol, charged with having, on the 13th of September last, at Coedlaney, killed one Daniel Jones, a little boy, aged about seven years, by inflicting divers blows on the right side of his head with a stone. The poor deceased child, it appears, had been walking out with the prisoner, who arrived home by himself. As deceased did not make his appearance, search was made for him, and a was found lying on a heap of stones, by the road side, waiting in his blood. Many of the stones were covered with clotted blood and tufts of the poor child's hair. He had just strength left to state who his assailant was, when death overtook him. An inquest was held on the body, when, although the facts of the matter were well known to all, the jury returned as their verdict that the deceased had died, but from what cause, and by whose means, they had no evidence to determine. Notwithstanding this verdict, the prisoner was apprehended, and was committed for trial at the assizes.

## FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

**RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—EVENING TOILETTE.**—A tulle and lace cap, ornamented with satin ribbon. A silk dress, ornamented down the front with embroidery and lace; the corsage of drawn tulle over coloured silk.

**LEFT-HAND FIGURE.**—A promenade dress of African sand colour silk, ornamented with two bouillons serpentine down each side the front; corsage with plaits from the shoulder to the waist, under sleeves of embroidered muslin. Hat of Terry velvet, trimmed with rolls of the same.



**RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.**—A hat of uncut velvet, trimmed with bands of narrow black velvet ribbon. A velvet cloak, with embossed border, and trimmed with corded fringe. Skirt with one very deep volant, headed with a bouillon of the same.

**LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—EVENING TOILETTE.**—Hair coiffure ornamented with a wreath of roses without leaves. A satin dress, trimmed round the corsage and down each side the front with bouillons of tulle and roses without leaves.

## WINTER FASHIONS.

(Abridged from Berger's "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

We never recollect a season in which so many striking and beautiful novelties have appeared in every description of costume as the present (says the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.") The most important novelties are the royal winter dresses, patterns of which are given exclusively in the "Ladies' Gazette," and which, from their unequalled novelty and beauty, are sure to become the favourite dresses of the season. Dresses, cloaks, pelisses, bonnets, all have undergone a complete revolution in forms and materials: but to our notes, commencing with

**CHAPEAUX and CAPOTES**, the favourite materials for which are velvet, velours epingle, and satin. Feathers, of the lightest and most elegant kinds, will be more in vogue for trimmings than flowers. Velvet panachees will be the favourite flowers. Drawn Bonnets of velvet will be very fashionable. A new style of trimming, composed of noude of shaded velvet ribbon and blonde lace, will be in vogue.

**CLOAKS, PELISSES, &c.**—Cloaks of rich black silk will be very fashionable; also the Manteau Russe and the Paletot Grec, made either of satin or velvet. The favourite form for Pelisses is the Robe Amazone, descending on the hips, in the jacket style, and trimmed with favour velvet.

**PROMENADE ROBES** are made in the pelisse form, with the corsage slightly opened, showing the rich embroidery of the chemisette. Close corsages will increase in favour as the season advances. They will be braided and trimmed with velvet bands and buttons, also velvet ribbons. Silks, Pekins of Thibet down, basins de laine, tartanettes, and merinos of various kinds, will be the favourite materials. Furs will be much worn.

**EVENING DRESSES** will be made generally with low-pointed corsages, and round at the bosom, sleeves short, but not near so short as they have been. Velvet Robes have the sleeves much shorter. Flounces will be in vogue; also ruffles, and other garnitures of ribbon. Demi-trains will be worn. For Ball Dresses, an embroidery in straw, of a very light and novel description, will be introduced; also, fringes of gold and silver, and net-work of small pearl beads.

**CAPS** retain their vogue. The new trimming is a chicoree wreath of ribbon in five different shades. Wreaths of oak leaves for evening caps. The turban Algerienne, composed of a gold or silver gauze scarf, ornamented with diamond pins, will be the favourite turban. Hats of crape decorated with feathers of the lightest kinds will be very fashionable. Colours, pomona green, dark blue, ruby, violet ponceau, pearl grey, chocolate, and neutral tints will be most used.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**A CHILD KILLED BY A FERRET.**—A child about three years old, named Charles Flitton, was killed by a ferret at Whittleford, Cambridgeshire, last Sunday night. The mother occupied a room in the old workhouse, and left the child asleep in bed about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time a ferret belonging to Joseph Brett was in the room, in a box through the lattice of which he could pass. On her return about a quarter past nine o'clock the mother found her child so wounded by the ferret that he died a little before three in the morning.

**SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—On Monday a plumber, named Lawrence, assisted by another man, was standing upon a wall about 10 feet high, at a house in Sloane-street, Chelsea, pulling up, by means of a rope, a water butt. As the butt was ascending, the rope snapped asunder, and the impetus thus given to the unfortunate man's body precipitated him with great force upon a covered water-butt, filled with water, in the yard of the next premises. The cover was smashed to pieces, and the poor fellow's head and body became immersed in the water. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital in a dangerous condition.

**SINGULAR DEATH.**—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Stiles, aged 50, of Winchester-street, Bethnal-green, carman, who died under the following singular circumstances:—On Monday week the deceased was leaving the Woodman public-house, when he struck his right arm against an open door; the blow was so slight that he took no notice of it until two days after, when it became very painful, and he applied to a medical man, who attended him until Friday, when, becoming worse, he applied and was admitted into the hospital, where he died on the following day. The house surgeon said death was caused by mortification and *delirium tremens*, brought on by the shock the system had sustained, and deceased's previous habits of intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

**AN OLD LADY KILLED IN THE STREET.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Wakley, at the Elephant and Castle, opposite St. Pancras Workhouse, on the body of Mrs. Mary Anderson, aged 70 years, who met her death by a cart being driven over her, on the previous Wednesday evening, near Kentish Town. The evidence went to show that a young man named Coke, a carter in the employ of Mr. Gilbert, chandler, of Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, and a shopman in the service of the same person, were in their master's cart on the evening in question, when the unfortunate occurrence took place. Both parties were apprised of the accident, but instead of stopping, the horse was urged on at a rapid pace, and, but for a female, who was in the vehicle at the time, they would have escaped. The female, it seems, mentioned the occurrence, and they were apprehended. The jury viewed the conduct of the men as highly reprehensible, and returned a verdict of Manslaughter.

**SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN'S WIFE.**—Last Saturday, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Royal Yacht Tavern, Stanhope-street, Clare market, on Mrs. Sarah Anne Willeter, aged 22 years, wife of Mr. Willeter, tallow-chandler, of Clare-street, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, of Drury-lane, said he was called to attend deceased on the afternoon of Thursday. On his arrival he found the deceased vomiting excessively. Upon making inquiries deceased told witness that she had taken twopennyworth of arsenic, but she refused to tell of whom she had purchased it. Witness attended her the whole of that day until nine o'clock in the evening, when she died. Charlotte Allen, one of the servants to deceased, said her mistress complained on Thursday morning of having a violent headache. Shortly after breakfast she sent witness for a pennyworth of sal volatile, which she divided, and drank one part herself and gave the other to her husband. About ten minutes subsequently she sent witness to Mr. Walker's for a pennyworth of magnesia; on her return she sent witness down stairs to ask her husband for a glass of brandy. As she entered the room again she observed deceased drinking what she thought to be the magnesia, but no sooner had she swallowed it than she was seized with sickness, which continuing, her husband requested to be allowed to send for medical assistance, but deceased replied, "Oh, never mind, I shall soon get better; it is only the bile." Witness could not tell what induced deceased to destroy herself, for she always appeared exceedingly cheerful, and lived upon very happy terms with her husband. After taking the poison she said, "I took it to die, and I hope I shall;" and then added, "Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul." The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

**ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—Another melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, near Hayward's Heath tunnel, about three o'clock on Thursday week. A man of the name of John Hobbs, who was stationed as a signal man to a number of men employed in removing a quantity of earth from the line where a slip has lately taken place, was knocked down by an engine working the waggons used in removing the earth, and dreadfully bruised on the head and many parts of the body. He was conveyed to Brighton immediately by the engine, and placed in the hospital. Hobbs has stated, it is said, that he knew the engine was coming, but he thought not on the rails by the side of which he was walking, and that on looking round, and perceiving his dangerous position, he was very much confused with fright. Hobbs is since dead. He is not a married man.

**SUICIDE OF A GIRL.**—On Tuesday evening a young woman named Mary Garwood, about 23 years of age, residing at No. 9, Leamouth-place, Blackwall, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Lea.

**VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.**—Several investigations have taken place at the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe, into the death of William Everett, a waterman, who, as already stated, was drowned by his boat being run down by the Waterman steamer, No. 6, near the Thames Tunnel, on the 25th ult. The jury, after four hours' discussion, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Samuel Sims, the master of the Waterman steamer.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT HACKNEY.**—A lamentable accident occurred yesterday week at Cooke's Circus, at Hackney. The high wind suddenly snapped the ropes of the awning, and the centre pole fell with great violence into the pit, striking a Mrs. Isbetter with such force that she died soon afterwards. Her head was literally crushed, both eyes were terribly swollen, and her face altogether presented a most appalling spectacle. Near her was sitting Mrs. Laws, a relative, whose child was knocked out of her arms, and conveyed home in a dangerous state. Mrs. Law's child has since died. An inquest was held on the bodies on Monday evening, at the Crooked Billet, Clapton; and after some witnesses had proved the above facts, Mr. Baker, the coroner, summed up, expressing an opinion that there was nothing to prove that Mr. Cooke had not exercised due caution in erecting the pole and tent that had fallen. Verdict, "Accidental death."

## THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

We now proceed to complete our description of the New Exchange, from page 288 of our journal of last week.

The great western entrance has been already noticed. The other external façades have been detailed. The cornice, which is remarkably bold, is throughout crowned with an attic and balustrade. The circular story of the tower in the east front is crowned by a dome carved in leaves. The vane is the famous grasshopper that surmounted the old Exchange; it was not much injured by the fire, and has been restored. It is of copper gilt, and is eleven feet long; the height, to the top of the vane, is 177 feet, and not 170 feet, as already stated.

## THE INSCRIPTIONS

on the exterior may be quoted here from a well timed and neatly compiled volume just published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, who will speedily locate himself in the shop at the south-eastern corner of the Exchange.

"There is on the frieze of the portico the following inscription, recording the foundation of the original building in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth, and its restoration in the 7th of her present Gracious Majesty:—

ANNO XIII. ELIZABETHÆ R. CONDITVM. ANNO VIII. VICTORIÆ R. RESTAVRATVM.

Occupying the key-stones of the three great arches, there are in the centre the merchants' mark of Gresham; and on the key-stones of the side arches the arms of the merchant-adventurers of his day, and the staple of Calais. North and south of the portico, and in the attic, are the emblems of the City—the sword and mace, with the respective dates of Queen Elizabeth's reign and the present year; and in the lower panels, mantles bearing the initials of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, respectively. Over the three centre arches, on the south side, are the arms of Gresham, the City, and the Mercers' Company; and the same arms are repeated at the east end, on the entablature. Over the three centre arches of the north front are the following mottoes, viz.—in the centre that of Sir Thomas Gresham, in old French, *Fortun a my*; on the dexter side, the City motto, *Dmne, dirige nos*; and on the sinister, the motto of the Mercers' Company, "*Honor Deo*." (There is, by the way, an error in Gresham's motto, which a correspondent of the *Times* has decided should be *Fortun a my*—"Fortune, my friend;" the arms, crest, and merchants' mark, still existing on the remains of one of Sir Thomas Gresham's residences.)

## THE SHOPS.

The number of shops in the present building is not greater than the number of individuals claiming a right to reinstatement. There are, we believe, 46 of these habitations: the average height of the shops is 14 feet, the basement floor 12 feet, and the mezzanine 10 feet. Each shop has a cellar below, and, with very few exceptions, a mezzanine over. All the shops are secured by party walls, and made fire-proof. The mezzanine belonging to each shop is reached by a circular staircase of cast iron.

## THE INTERIOR.

Having described the external appearance of the New Exchange, it only remains to notice the interior.

## THE MERCHANTS' AREA.

or Great Quadrangle, is entered from four arched openings in the centre of each side. Its form, as that of the building, is parallelogram, and the inner area exactly a double square. Mr. Tite observes, with regard to this particular part of the building and its form:—"This form has many advantages, both in point of convenience and elegance over the old form; and it is also better adapted to the shape of the ground." The lower story is a colonnade of the Doric order, each column being about 34 inches in diameter. The upper order is Ionic. The area, or quadrangle, is 115 feet long and 58 in the general breadth; the width of the colonnade, or ambulatory, being upwards of 20 feet. The principal floors of the building have here windows looking into the court, three at each end, and five on each side; the windows being not in recesses, giving them a noble appearance from the court below. There are round that part of the building sculptured shields, in addition to numerous sculptured ornaments, of the arms of different nations having commercial intercourse with this country. The four façades of this internal court are surmounted by a pierced, or ornamental, and carved parapet, the balustrades giving a finish of considerable effect to the other architectural enrichments. The area exposed to the weather is covered with tessellated pavement, in various colours and uniform designs. In the centre of this area is intended to be ultimately placed the statue of the Queen, by Lough. The only other statue in the merchants' area are those of Queen Elizabeth in a recess in the north-east corner of the colonnade, recently completed by Mr. Watson; and Charles II., in a similar niche in the south-east corner. This statue, which originally adorned the centre of the quadrangle of the late Exchange, and which escaped destruction at the calamitous fire of 1838, has been carefully restored. The object in these two statues is to commemorate the opening of the first Exchange by Queen Elizabeth; and the laying the first stone of the Exchange of 1667, by Charles II.

## THE AMBULATORY.

or Merchants' Walk, has, for its great feature, the encaustic paintings executed under the direction of Mr. Sang, of Munich. Their style is Italian and Arabesque; and of the devices, our engraving at page 277, conveys some idea. These paintings are not confined to the ceiling of the colonnade alone, but the divisions of the walls are likewise adorned round the whole ambulatory; the compartments being divided by pilasters, corresponding with the columns of the

colonnade. The ceiling is separated into numerous compartments, the dividing beams of which are pendant and enriched with ornamental parts, so coloured as to accord with the colours and embellishments in the spaces, beautiful floral designs and masses of fruit being gracefully introduced. In each of the larger compartments are the embossed arms of the various nations trading with this country, so arranged as to be placed at the "walk" belonging to the merchants trafficking with that particular country. As you enter the colonnade by the west, the arms of the British empire, with those of Austria on the right, and Bavaria on the reverse side, arrest your attention in the three divisions. Then in rotation are the arms of Belgium, France, Hanover, Holland, Prussia, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Sweden and Norway, the United States of America, the initials of the Sultan of Turkey, Spain, Saxony, Russia, Portugal, Hanseatic Towns, Greece and Denmark. The arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. are emblazoned in the compartments of the four corner angles. In some of the union and irregular divisions are trophies, exclusively appertaining to subjects of a commercial and trading character. The borderings of the compartments are of colours harmonising with the figures, &c., introduced by the artist, all the grand work of the chief compartments containing the different national arms, being of a delicate colour, so that the embellishments are seen in relief, and give a transparency to the whole of the colouring. The side walls are bordered with beautiful paintings of flowers and fruit, and in the centre of those divisions is a small chocolate-coloured tablet, on which the respective "walk" is to be written in English characters, so as to avoid confusion in the ambulatory to parties resorting there for the purposes of their trade. In eight small circular panels are introduced the arms of the three Lord Mayors, viz., Pirie, Humphrey, and Magway; and also the three Masters of the Mercers' Company, Pooley, Sutton, and Watney, who have respectively held office during the erection of the building. The arms of the Chairman of the Gresham Committee, Mr. R. L. Jones; and of the architect, Mr. Tite, complete the heraldic embellishments.

The roofs of the three principal entrances, north, south, and east, are completed in real penetrating fresco. The ambulatory is paved with Yorkshire stone, marked out into panels by margins and lines of black stone, called Castle-hill, with squares of red Aberdeen granite at the intersections.

The open area is laid with a tessellated pavement, after the best Roman examples. The tesserae of which this pavement is composed, are burnt to great hardness, and having cast-iron channels to carry off the water, will always yield a dry and clean surface.

As may be imagined in a building devoted to business purposes, convenience and utility are the main objects to be gained.

The offices of the principal story are to be occupied by Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and London Assurance Companies.

## LLOYD'S.

The apartments required by this important establishment are situate at the easternmost part of the Exchange, and the quarter portion of the north. It is on the principal or first story, and its entrance is by the east end, through the small or east area, an open space between the eastern entrance, over which is the tower, and the east entrance to the merchants' area. The apartments are approached by a spacious flight of stone stairs, the roof of the lobby being supported with handsome columns. From the lobby at the top of the stairway communicate the different rooms as follow:—

## THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

This spacious and elegant room ranges along the north side of the inner court, from which it is lighted by five windows in addition to five skylights in the roof. At the extreme ends are two columns of polished Sienna marble. Its dimensions are 87 feet long by 40 feet wide, and height in proportion. A cornice runs round this apartment, enriched with scroll work and tablets, on which are the ciphers of Lloyd's.

On the right, on coming up the staircase, occupying the north-east corner, is

## THE CAPTAINS' ROOM.

which has been admirably arranged for the convenience of those persons resorting to that particular department. The fittings are elegant, but are void of anything like extravagance.

## THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOM

occupies the entire of the eastern side of the merchants' area, and is lighted from three principal windows from that side, as well as six raised skylights. The paneling of the walls is in accordance with the Italian style of the whole building, and the united shield of the arms of the City of London and Trinity Corporation are among the conspicuous ornaments seen in the room. Its dimensions are 98 feet long, by 40 feet.

## THE LIBRARY, OR READING-ROOM

is lighted from the roof. A cast iron gallery surrounds the room, half way from the floor; it is intended above this gallery to arrange the maps for the inspection of parties desirous of seeing different localities. This room abuts on the south-east corner, and communicates with a suite of waiting-rooms and offices along the eastern front, until the captains' room terminates the range. There are altogether ten apartments appropriated to Lloyd's on this, the principal floor.

## LONDON ASSURANCE.

The rooms required for this establishment are entered from the south, and the apartments occupy the whole of the south portion of the principal floor.

## THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICES

are situated on the principal floor of the west front, and occupy the entire extent of that front.

The apartments at the north-west portion of the building are unoccupied, and are termed "unappropriated" from that circumstance.

"Lloyd's rooms," as they are called, may be pronounced the finest apartments ever devoted to commercial purposes. In designing them, the architect has given a just and noble expression of the purposes to which they are to be devoted. Simple, massive, spacious, and brilliantly lighted, they strike the spectator at once with an idea of fitness—of adaptation to the exact wants of a great trading community. The style used is Venetian, modified to suit the circumstances of the edifice, and enriched after the best Roman models. The whole establishment comprises a subscription-room, of which we have given an engraving, as it appeared on the occasion of the banquet given to her Majesty.

Next is a Commercial Room, which we have engraved from a view sketched during its recent exhibition to the public, after the inauguration of the building; a Captains' Room, of small dimensions, but very highly enriched; a Library, also of small size, but very conveniently arranged, and chastely decorated. Besides are various committee and officers' rooms, one of which, on the south-east angle of the building, was used as the private drawing-room of her Majesty. The approach is by a fine Italian staircase, and a spacious vestibule, flanked on the north side by a piazza of novel and beautiful construction. It will be seen from this general description, aided by our very accurate cuts, that the whole arrangements are on a scale commensurate with the dignity of that vast naval empire which our merchant-princes will here direct; and that in their details, the progress of civilization has been most aptly represented, by the use of every available ornament which the progress of science and the fine arts have presented to the selection of the architect. They stand thus a picture of the age, and a proud monument of its wealth and genius.

Our cuts make any minute description of the great rooms unnecessary. We beg, however, to call attention to the manner in which, by an enlargement of the *coveing* of the ceiling of these rooms, a breadth and grandeur have been given to the design, which an ordinary right-angled cornice would not have commanded. The piercing of the cone for lights is also a very beautiful contrivance, and has an admirable effect. The only drawback on the proportions of both these rooms is found in a want of base, and, consequently, of apparent support to the upper members of the design—a defect, which we believe may have been occasioned by the monstrous space occupied by the tubing placed beneath the floors for the circulation of hot air. And, if we were disposed to be captious, we should find very serious fault with the staring yellow pillars—Sienna marble, according to the newspaper reports—but paltry *scagliola*, in fact—which disfigure the Commercial-room.

The room used by her Majesty, and in which she inspected Mr. Tite's models, appeared to great advantage, fitted by Mr. Herring's splendid pattern furniture. In the centre of the room, Mr. Herring, knowing her Majesty's fondness for *marqueterie*, placed a table of that manufacture—but by English hands—which, for beauty of design and variety and richness of materials, has never been equalled; and around the room, as if to show the illustrious guests the superior genius of her subjects, was arranged several of the finest specimens of old French *marqueterie*. In other respects, the room had much the character of one of the gorgeously furnished apartments of Windsor, in which gilded chairs, enormous glasses, heavy curtains, rich carpets, &c., would seem to rival the tints of Rubens in variety and harmony. Her Majesty's toilette-table, in an adjoining room, was much admired.

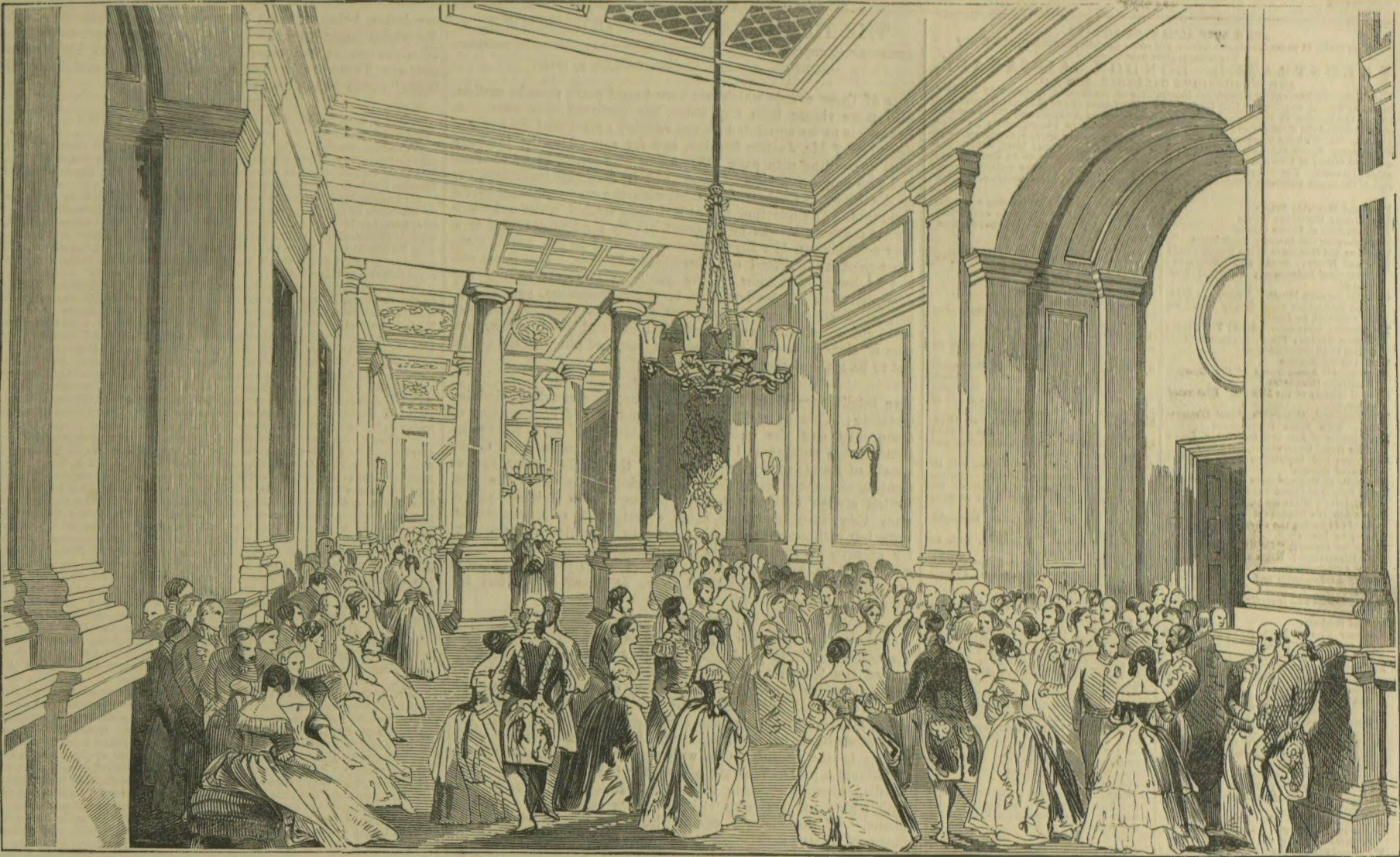
Thus far the Exchange. The festivities, however, of the day, were not wholly confined to its noble halls; for at the Mansion House, and in the numerous halls of the city companies, splendid banquets and other entertainments were given. The one which was most numerous attended was, of course, at the Mansion House, where a grand ball was given to the chief of her Majesty's attendants, and the officers of the various regiments who were present in the City, and at the Exchange; the chief civic dignities, and a splendid train of handsome and accomplished women. The ball was given in the famous Italian Corridor, so deservedly admired for its size, and the beautiful arrangement of its colonnades; the supper in the Egyptian Hall; and the subsidiary enjoyment of beautiful books, prints, chit-chat, and coffee, in the Venetian and Wilkes' parlours. Our Engraving exhibits a portion of the corridor near the entrance of the State Rooms, as it appeared during the first set of quadrilles.



THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM—HER MAJESTY INSPECTING MR. TITE'S MODELS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



LLOYD'S SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.—AS IT APPEARED AT THE ENTRANCE OF HER MAJESTY.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.



LLOYD'S COMMERCIAL ROOM,—ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC.

THE BEST ALMANACK FOR 1845.  
Now ready, 84 pages, handsome quarto, gilt edges (no advertisements), with Eighty Engravings, price only 1s. the

**ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,**  
AND PICTURESCAPE CALENDAR, FOR 1845.  
With a Frontispiece, and 12 Allegorical Illustrations of the Months, designed by KENNY MEADOWS, and engraved by LINTON; 12 Sporting Scenes of the Months; Natural History of the Months, 12 Engravings; 30 Illustrations of the Astronomical Phenomena of each Month of the coming year; the Time-Ball at Greenwich (8 Illustrations); Two New Comets, &c. With the most copious Calendarial Anniversaries; original Explanations of Phenomena; Sports and Natural History; New Domestic Inventions; Lists, Tables, and a greater variety of information and reasonable entertainment than is to be found in any other Almanack. The Wrapper is beautifully printed in colours, and the artistic execution of the entire Almanack entitles it to a place upon every drawing-room table in the empire.

**Fixed and Movable Feasts**  
Law Terms; University Terms  
Holidays kept at Public Offices  
Table showing the Interest Stock bears  
Transfers and Dividends of the Public Funds  
Bills and Notes; Bonds and Mortgages;  
Apprentices' Indentures; Licences; Window-tax  
Calendar for each Month. Beautifully illustrated by designs from Kenny Meadows, and engraved by Linton  
The Month: Articles in Season; The Farm; Kitchen Garden; Fruit; Flowers; Birds; Things to be Remembered  
Sonnet to the Months  
Astronomical Appearances of the Months. Beautifully illustrated  
Natural History of the Months. Illustrated by Vasey  
The Time-ball, Greenwich Royal Observatory. With Seven Illustrations  
New Comets of July and September, drawn at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich  
Sovereigns and Population of the principal States of Europe  
Monarchs of England since the Conquest  
Royal Family of Great Britain  
Her Majesty's Ministers and Household  
Prince Albert's Household  
Style of addressing the several Orders of Nobility by Letter  
Sports for January, "Culling Match," with an illustration; Hints for Anglers; Indoor Amusements  
Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls in England  
The Governors and Directors of the Bank of England  
London Bankers  
February Sports: Hare Hunting, with an illustration; and a Portrait of Hylton Jolly, Esq.; Hints for Anglers, &c.  
Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of Great Britain and Ireland; Government Offices and Officers  
March Sports: Wild Duck Shooting, with an illustration; Angling; Yachting; Steeple Chasing; Archery Meetings and Foot-ball  
Public Offices, with Hours of Attendance: City Offices; Court of Bankruptcy; Insolvent Debtors' Court  
April Sports: Fly-fishing near Haddon Hall, with an illustration; Quilts; Angling, &c.  
Summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament  
A Table of English Wars since the Revolution in 1688—Summs expended—and the Progress of Taxes and National Debt  
Weather-Table, by the late Rev. Dr. Clarke; also Observations of Dr. Keirwan, &c.  
May Sports: Jack-in-the-Box, with an illustration; Angling  
Exhibitions and Amusements of the Metropolitan; Theatres, &c.  
June Sports: Otter Hunting, with an illustration; Racing; Angling, &c.  
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 98, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 10.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 11.—Battle of Preston, 1715  
TUESDAY, 12.—Richard Baxter born, 1615.  
WEDNESDAY, 13.—George Fox died, 1690.  
THURSDAY, 14.—Leibnitz born, 1716.  
FRIDAY, 15.—Wellington Ministry resigned, 1830.  
SATURDAY, 16.—Westminster bridge opened, 1750.

Mean Weather at London-bridge, for the week ending November 16.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.
2 2	2 23	2 48	3 13	3 35	3 58	4 22	4 47	5 14	5 39	6 6	6 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend at Bradford."—Dr. Mendelsohn is reputed to be the finest organist in the world.  
"E. Z."—Alexandrina Victoria.  
"Charlemagne."—Capt. Orlando Sabertash's "Art of Conversation," (in Fraser's Magazine) contains some really useful hints.  
"L. E. L."—Spilsby.—Yes.  
"E. R."—Boston.—Referred to the Artist.  
"W. P. E."—Hatherleigh.—The Illustrated London Almanack must be ordered of a Bookseller. Our correspondent will be entitled to the Large Print. Our Agents at Exeter are Messrs. Sprett and Wallis.  
"C. H."—near Tamworth, is thanked for the suggestion.  
"W. W."—Langport.—We believe the proposed institution to have originated with respectable parties.  
"Sotto serviente" should address, "Athenæum Club-house, Pall Mall."  
"J. S."—Retford; "J. S."—Leicester.—The day of publication will be speedily announced.  
"J. B."—Guernsey, is thanked; but we have not room.  
"T. C. L."—Hull.—Yes.  
"A Constant Reader."—Cambridge.—Refer to "De Porquet's List of French Works."  
"A Duhalow Ranger."—Surrey.—Certainly.  
"G. H. T."—Evertton.—See the article on the Lord Mayor's Insignia, in our present number.  
"Bjra."—Brampton.—1. We do not remember the edition of the Spectator in question. 2. The print from Raeburn's Portrait of Sir Walter Scott is an admirable likeness. 3. The merits are nicely balanced.  
"A Subscriber."—Newcastle.—We do not undertake to decide wagers.  
"A Subscriber."—Barnsley.—The paper is forwarded by Friday Night's Post.  
"W. H."—A Welchman is politically an Englishman.  
"A. B. C."—Stratford-on-Avon, cannot claim the annuity.  
"An Admirer Subscriber."—Enfield, is thanked.  
"Philo-Illustrated" should read Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."  
"Country Cousin."—Herne Bay.—B is bound to execute the repairs.  
"J. W.'s" (Canterbury-place) letter has been referred to our Dramatic Critic.  
"A Constant Reader."—The burial cannot be legally refused.  
"Orlando."—Newington-crescent; "A Subscriber," Finsbury.—See the advertisements of our last number.  
"A Subscriber."—Moseley.—Mlle. Cerito is in Milan. We have already engraved the great Chatsworth "conservatory."  
"G. T."—The marriage would be within the prohibited degrees.  
"C. E. D."—Manchester.—The Railway Proprietors provide the carriage; but, of course, fares are paid.  
"A True Subscriber."—Yusshall Gardens.—The Mace and Sword-bearers rode together in the late Royal and Civic Procession.  
"F. W."—Nottingham.—The western fronts of the New Royal Exchange have been engraved in No. 101 of our Journal.  
"J. H."—Cullumpton, is thanked for the hints as to the Whips.  
"C. B."—Steyning.—1. Henson's Aerial Machine has not yet ascended. 2. There is no law to prevent persons carrying an air-gun. 3. Dr. Reid's volume on the Steam-engine.  
"M. A. N."—Mr. Emidy (of Bally's) has driven 28 horses in hand. See No. 107 of our Journal.  
"A. B. C."—should apply to any Foreign Bookseller.  
"A Cheshire Magistrate."—We were entirely unconscious of the announcement by the "Liverpool Mail."  
"B. G. F."—Cambridge.—The error was corrected in our last No.  
"Berengaria."—Certainly. The letter will be in time. Not at present.  
"Cockermere."—Tottenham.—The paper must be posted within seven days of the publication.  
"Atiquis" is thanked; but we have not room.  
"Un Vrai Ami."—A lodger's goods may be seized for rent, but are recoverable by a Magistrate's order.  
Ineligible (chiefly from want of room).—The Sisters' Call; Enjoyment, by J. B.; Wanderings of a Lover's Fancy, by H. M.; To a Young Lady, by L. D. L.; Lines on the Exchange, by J. R. H.  
The Large Print.—In reply to several correspondents—the day of publication will be announced in a week or two.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.  
\* Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.  
\* We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

ONE of those events which are sure to put party pens in motion with more vigour than any other, has occurred this week. A Judge was to be appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Justice Erskine, and for some days the journals were quarrelling with each other about who ought to be chosen, and who ought not. Each paper had its favourite candidate, or, at the least, was able to find fault with the one proposed by its opponent. The question has at last been settled in the only way such a matter ought to be disposed of—by the appointment of a very able lawyer, Mr. Erle, to the vacant seat on the bench, irrespective of all political considerations whatever. The great object to be kept in view by the public at large, is having the administrators of the law able in their profession, and of unblemished character. Those great requisites secured, political opinions, unless they are particularly fierce and rabid, which, in a man of clear sense and judgment they are not likely to be, ought not to be made a disqualification.

The intelligence from India is not what is generally called interesting; it brings nothing but accounts of the continuance of tranquillity and the quietude with which the new Governor-General has commenced his functions. The news from China speaks of some anxiety on the part of the English merchants at Canton, and their dissatisfaction at being left without the protection always derived from the presence of a British ship of war; they have lately, by some oversight or mismanagement, been left without one, and have been in some degree dependent for security on the influence of the American flag. This ought surely not to happen, and we trust it has by this time been remedied. Business continues active at Hong-Kong, but the troops are sickly.

ALDERMAN GIBBS is this day installed as Lord Mayor of London. He abstained from joining in the civic procession that accompanied the Queen to the Royal Exchange, in consequence of a letter from Sir W. Magnay, expressing some apprehensions that the unequivocal voice of public opinion that would probably greet him might not be agreeable to her Majesty. There has, therefore, been considerable speculation as to how he would escape in the procession in which he must unavoidably take so prominent a part. We have no wish to join in the controversies bandied about respecting this gentleman. For all the obloquy with which he has been visited he has nobody but himself to blame. If the charges against him are unfounded, he has managed to give them every appearance of being true, by an obstinate refusal to perform an ordinary duty, which most men are as eager to discharge as he has been reluctant. What has been said of another virtue holds good also with respect to honesty. It is not enough to be honest in this world; care must be taken not to appear the reverse. This care Alderman Gibbs has not taken, and though it is possible the pending decision of a Court of Law may clear him of the real blame, it cannot free him of a culpable obstinacy, and a disregard of public opinion, that have produced all his unpopularity. If he could have avoided it and would not, he must take all the disagreeable consequences. At the same time we must protest against the violent course recommended, by insinuation, if not openly, in a leading journal. The ruffianism of London needs no encouragement to outrage, and we dislike to see the mob incited to become the judges of matters in respect to which they have no evidence, and would not examine it if they had. The Times of Wednesday contained an advertisement for the supply of a large quantity of "rotten eggs," the allusion being evident. Perhaps the advertisement was actually sent and paid for, it is very possible; but a journal is bound to use discretion in this department as in every other, and the insertion in this case, the object being so palpable, should have been refused. We hate anything like an approach to "Lynch law," and here we have seen it, by implication, advocated. If Alderman Gibbs is really blameable, the Corporation and Livery of London have betrayed their trust in putting him in so prominent a position. A little of the most ordinary exertion would have left the man to sink into obscurity. Their folly, quite as much as his own seeking, have placed him on a pedestal, made him the head of the city and the chief figure in a pageant. Having done so, it is their duty, not only to abstain from pelting the idol they have created, but to prevent others from pelting him also. The dogged obstinacy of the man has involved him in a cloud of public suspicion, and we are not at all prepared to say he does not deserve it. But the citizens of London made him their chief magistrate with their eyes perfectly open to all his follies and faults, and they are bound to make the best of their bargain. As for the brutal violence contemplated in the advertisement we have above alluded to, we hope we shall hear nothing of it, and that Lord Mayor Gibbs may be permitted to go through the day in peace. A more uncomfortable Chief-Magistrate, probably, never rode in state from Westminster to Guildhall; luckily, half the day's work at least is done by water; however strong may be the support he derives from that *mens conscia recti*, which we hope he bears within, though he scorns to prove its existence otherwise than by the compulsion of law, yet we imagine he will more than once during his few hours of full-blown dignity exclaim with Falstaff "Would it were supper-time and all were well."

THE "lull" in Irish politics has been slightly broken this week by Dr. Maunsell, the proposer of the occasional sitting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, as a remedy for the social ills of Ireland. His plan was pretty generally laughed at, but the Doctor, like most men who have a crotchety, is not easily discouraged. He has just published the speech in the Town Council, in which he brought forward his scheme, and he has appended to it a "note" on the present state of the country, in which, it will be sufficient to say, he repeats something of his old arguments, again insists on the efficacy and practicability of his proposal, and traces back the present confused state of Irish party to the breaking up of the Orange Lodges. Neither his plan nor his arguments would be of much importance, but for the fact that they are put forward by a Protestant and a Conservative. On the other side of the question, O'Connell is quiescent at Darrynane, while at Dublin there are some slight symptoms of difference of opinion between the Federalists and simple Repealers, which will probably disappear so soon as O'Connell descends again into the arena; this, at least, is the opinion of Dr. Maunsell.

The Spanish *Moderados* are going into excesses that altogether belie their name, and that have something of the absurd mixed with their ferocity. Thus, an order issued by the authorities at Barcelona prohibits any number of persons exceeding five from standing together in the streets, those not dispersing on being commanded to do so, to be shot or bayoneted at the pleasure of the soldiery. The same proclamation also forbids any one from carrying a stick in the streets of greater diameter than that of a *real de vellon*, which, as nearly as we can reduce it to our measure, would be about the diameter of a silver threepenny piece! We never heard of a

revolution being effected by walking canes; but the heroes of Barcelona ought to know best what weapons are to be avoided. If sticks are so dangerous, Narvaez may thank his stars he has not got Tipperary to deal with; the "boys" and their "shille-lahs" would be the death of him.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered. The Honourable and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, attended by Lady Portman, promenaded in the pleasure-grounds and the Home Park for some time. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the Riding-school, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wyld. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lincoln, Colonel Wyld, and Mr. Anson, left the Castle soon after half-past nine o'clock, to shoot in the royal preserves at Bagshot.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the course of the forenoon in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert again promenaded in the pleasure grounds. The Earl of Morton has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lord Byron from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen; and Captain Meynell has succeeded the Hon. Captain Duncombe as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their early morning walk in the pleasure grounds and the Home Park. On the return of her Majesty and her Royal Consort, his Royal Highness went to shoot in the Royal preserves, attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Wyld, Captain Meynell, and Mr. Anson. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the Home Park for some time.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own correspondent.)—This morning, shortly after nine o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle, and proceeded across the private grounds and the Home Park on foot to her Majesty's dog kennel, to inspect the progress of the model, now in course of execution, of her Majesty's late favourite hound Eos. The Queen and the Prince afterwards walked to the royal aviary, and returned to the Castle between ten and eleven o'clock. The Prince Consort hunted this morning with his Royal Highness's pack of harriers, in the vicinity of Slough and Salt-hill. Colonel Wyld and Mr. G. E. Anson were in attendance upon the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken for their usual airing this morning in the Home Park; the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, riding on their Shetland ponies. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the infant Royal Family. This afternoon her Majesty, who was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, took equestrian exercise in the New Riding School. Thursday next is the day which has been definitively fixed upon for the departure of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Castle, to honour with a visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Barleigh House.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF EXETER.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, according to the present arrangements, will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday next for Barleigh House, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter. During the short absence of the court from Windsor, which will not extend beyond a period of four days, the infant royal family will remain at the Castle, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The preparations for the reception of her Majesty and her royal consort are nearly completed. The gorgeous state bed is elevated upon a platform two steps from the floor, from which it is raised by a tripod pedestal, upon which there are three lofty columns, elegantly carved and gilt. Above these is a spacious dome, surmounted by the crest of the noble house of Cecil. In the centre of the cornice is the coronet of an earl in highly burnished gold. The hangings contain 250 yards of beautifully striped coral coloured velvet, of British manufacture. These are lined, together with the tester, head, &c., with 900 yards of white satin, the whole interspersed with ornaments in gold. Deep silk fringe coral coloured trimmings, tassels, &c., give a finishing effect to the drapery attached to this superb and costly couch, which, from the ground, stands upwards of 20 feet in height. In the room in which the state bed intended for her Majesty and her illustrious consort is fixed, the late Duke of York slept on the 6th of January, 1821, on his return from a visit to his Grace the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. The ceiling in this room is most magnificently painted. It is one of Verrio's best works, and the subject it represents is "Mars Presenting Romulus to Jupiter to be Deified." There are also in this room sixteen other paintings by the first masters. The apartment is 23 feet 8 inches long, 23 feet wide, and 24 feet high. Three pieces of ancient tapestry adorn this room, each of which is 15 feet square. The following are the subjects illustrated by them: "Æolus, God of the Winds," "Vulcan at his Anvil," and "Neptune with his Trident." Latin inscriptions are attached to each of these beautiful pieces of work. Adjoining the above room is the state dressing-room, 21 feet long by 13 feet broad, and 16 feet in height. This room, now completely renovated, was thoroughly fitted up in 1789, and cost £2,100. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and around the spacious apartment hang paintings by Rubens, Caracci, Poussin, and other masters. A superb suite of silver-gilt dressing plate, formerly belonging to William the Third, and a commodious, variegated most richly with tortoise-shell ornaments, form a portion of the sumptuous fittings of this ante-room. Next to these, and upon the same floor, is the jewel closet, a repository of the most rare and valuable articles. The expected visit of the Queen to Northampton has caused the greatest excitement in the town, it not having been visited by a Queen Regnant since the days of Elizabeth. The Corporation have voted an unlimited sum towards celebrating the event, and are going to meet her Majesty in robes, which will be the first time they have worn them since the Municipal Bill passed; and, in anticipation of the Queen coming from Weedon, the ruins of the ancient castle are to be restored by temporary erections, so as to give it the appearance it had when the Henrys and King John held their Parliament there. Triumphant arches will be erected, the poor feasted, and a subscription opened for the purpose of erecting a dispensary, to be called the "Victoria Dispensary." Many other preparations are in contemplation. Some misapprehension exists as to the exact locality in which Barley or Barleigh house is situated. It is not in the county of Lincoln, but in the parish of Stamford St. Martin, in the adjoining county of Northampton; so close, however, to the border, that Peck, the historian of Stamford, Lincolnshire, has thought it necessary to include a description of the building, &c., in his interesting work. Barleigh house, again, is only a mile distance from the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, a circumstance which may have induced the supposition that it was really situate in the latter county. The manor-house is undoubtedly the same as that possessed by the great William Cecil, the Chief Minister of Queen Elizabeth, who created him Baron of Burleigh, or Burgley, in the year 1571.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, have arrived on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn at Roseneath House, N.B., from Dunrobin Castle, whence their graces proceed to Lord and Lady Blantyre's seat, Erskine House, en route to the south.

INTENDED MARRIAGE OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—There is a report that Miss Burdett Coutts intends at length to bestow her hand and her immense wealth upon a young surgeon, the junior partner of a house at the west end. Miss Burdett Coutts, after a lengthened absence in Germany, has returned, and is now at St. Leonards.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived from Germany, and are now at Brockett hall, on a visit to Viscount Melbourne.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF BERKELEY.—We last week announced the death of the Countess of Berkeley, at Cranford House, near Hounslow. On Tuesday, the mortal remains of the late Countess were interred in the family vault, under the chancel of the parish church of Cranford, Middlesex, in which vault repose the remains of the Earls and Countesses of Berkeley, for upwards of two hundred years past.

DEATH OF LORD WESTERN.—Lord Western, the well-known agriculturist, died on Tuesday morning, at his seat, Felix Hall, Essex. His lordship was at one time an active politician, attached to the Whig interest, but for some years he had retired from public life, and long since he expressed his determination never again to mix himself up with the turmoil of politics.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Royal Exchange will not be opened for public business until after Christmas. Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the decorations used at the opening, and fitting up Lloyd's, the insurance departments, shops, &c.

NEW COMMON COUNCILMAN.—At a wardmote held in Broad-street Ward on Monday, Mr. Henry Marriott was elected to the Common Council in the room of Mr. Moon, lately elected Alderman of the ward of Portoken.

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH'S STATUE.—It is expected that the pedestrian statue of our late monarch will be ready for erection within a fortnight. Mr. Nixon, to whom its execution is entrusted, says that it would have been long since erected, but that in consequence of its having been cut out of a solid piece of granite, it required several touches of the chisel even after he had, as he supposed, completed it.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The present Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Gibbs) has published an explanation of the reasons which induced him not to appear in the civic procession at the opening of the Royal Exchange. It appears that his lordship received a letter from the then Lord Mayor (Sir William Magnay), in which his lordship stated that there was likely to be an unpopular demonstration against Mr. Alderman Gibbs. Sir William made the intimation in these terms:—"As chief magistrate of this city, entertaining the deepest anxiety that no circumstance should occur to interrupt the harmony which ought universally to prevail on this happy occasion, I deem it my duty to convey to you a knowledge of the opinion which I have heard expressed in so many quarters, that you are likely to be the object of a demonstration of unpopular feeling, which the consciousness on your part of its being undesired can form no justification for your unnecessarily placing yourself in a situation to call it forth, particularly so as your position in the procession, so near to her Majesty, would unavoidably make her acquainted with the existence of a feeling but little in harmony with the sentiments the occasion should inspire."—Mr. Alderman Gibbs, after citing the letter from Sir William Magnay, appeals to the good feeling of the public to judge whether he should not have been wanting in respect to the chief magistrate of the City, and in loyalty.

alty to her Majesty, if he had indulged his own inclination, after the receipt of such a letter from the Lord Mayor.

**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS IN LONDON.**—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the assistants of London employed in various trades, was held at the Percy Hotel, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Mr. Lancaster in the chair, for the purpose of forming a new London Association of all trades, on the principles of the Linendrapers' Association, to procure, if possible, an earlier closing of their respective war-houses and shops. Resolutions of a more formal nature were agreed to, the society was formed, a committee appointed, and several members enrolled. The chair was not taken until 10 o'clock, and the parties, in consequence of the present system, were not able to exemplify the principle of early closing.

**INCREASED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN LONDON.**—From a recent return made by order of the vestry of St. Marylebone with respect to assessments in Oxford-street, it appears that in the year 1777 a house, situated on the north-side of Oxford-street, near Orchard-street, was rated in the parish books at £15 per year. In the present year the same house lets at £220, and is rated in the books of St. Marylebone at £120.

**APPOINTMENT OF MR. ERLE, Q.C., AS A JUDGE.**—On the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine from the bench, Mr. Erle, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant justiceship in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Erle, as our readers are no doubt aware, was a Whig, and some of our contemporaries express great astonishment that he should be selected. By some of them the appointment is considered as a proof that there was no Conservative barrister of sufficient character and attainments to fill the office. Mr. Erle was on Thursday morning sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, after having gone through the ceremony of being made a Sergeant-at-Law. He was introduced by Mr. Sergeant Wilde and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. The learned judge afterwards proceeded into the other Courts, and went through the usual formalities.

**LONDON AND DOVER SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the terminus, London-bridge, for the purpose of authorising the formation of the Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Line, and of adopting resolutions authorising the raising of additional capital, to the amount of £1,400,000. Mr. Richards, chairman of the Board, presided. It was proposed that the £1,400,000 should be raised by the issue of 42,000 new shares, of the nominal value of £30 each, to parties who shall pay for the same £33 6s. 8d. A very lengthened discussion ensued; but the resolution for raising the capital in the above manner was unanimously carried. It was next resolved that the mortgaged debt of the Company should be capitalised.

**A CURIOUS WEDDING.**—On Tuesday a marriage took place at the parish church of St. George-in-the-East, Cannon-street, which attracted much curiosity. The bride was Ann McCormack, an exceedingly pretty girl, who belonged to Rains's £100 School, and the bridegroom William Channay, a smart young fellow, belonging to the Wellclose-square division of the Fire-brigade. The benevolent donor had by his will left a sufficient sum of money to support forty girls, to be elected from the parochial schools, for four years. At the end of that period they are sent out to service, and upon attaining the age of nineteen, and their characters being irreproachable, they become eligible to draw in a lottery for a husband. Two marriages take place in every year, namely, one upon the merry first of May, or "Sweep's day," and the other on the 5th of November, or "Guy Fawkes day," and on the morning of each of those days a drawing takes place for the lot of May, or 5th of November, as the case may be, and Miss McCormack having drawn the prize on the 1st of May last, was of course the next for preferment. When the lucky ticket is drawn, the next thing to be done by its fortunate owner is to seek out for an eligible partner (not a Roman Catholic, for they, according to the will of the testator, are ineligible) in the parishes of St. George in the East, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John of Wapping, and this being done, notice is given to the trustees for their approval. In this instance, Miss McCormack's choice fell upon the "Waterman-freeman," and the trustees finding no reason to find fault with his good looks or fair fame, nothing more was left but to go through the happy ceremony. In the evening, according to the usual custom, a dinner took place at the institution, at which the bride and bridegroom, and several of their friends, attended, and after the health of the happy couple was given, the chairman presented the bridegroom with one hundred new sovereigns in a bag, as his bridal portion from the institution.

**ROBBERY AT LAMBETH CHAPEL.**—On Wednesday morning early, or late on Tuesday night, some thieves entered Lambeth Chapel, and abstracted all the communion service plate and other valuable property.

## IRELAND.

**THE EARL OF BESBOROUGH.**—We are happy to announce a decided improvement in the case of Lord Besborough, and that no serious injury has been sustained by that excellent nobleman.

**DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. BLENNERHASSETT.**—The demise of this respected lady took place on Tuesday, at the residence of her grandson, Frederick Blennerhassett, Esq., of Blennerville. The Hon. Mrs. Blennerhassett reached a very advanced age.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—On Monday, at the meeting of the Repeal Association, a resolution was unanimously passed, urging the people of Ireland to use all their energies to augment the collection of the O'Connell tribute, which was to be made on the 17th instant. Some letters were read from Mr. O'Connell, upon the subject of Federalism, but they did not present any feature of interest. There was also a letter from the hon. and learned gentleman, warning the Repealers in Scotland against a society there, called the Order of Rechabites, the members of which, he said, were liable to transportation. The amount of the week's rent was £289 15s. 4d.

**STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—The gale of Friday and Saturday last has been productive of a number of shipwrecks on the Irish coast. The Shannon of Whitehaven was driven ashore about half a mile below Balbriggan, at a place called Lougher Lodge, and such was the fury of the wind and waves, that she was at once dashed on the rocks, and fell over on her beam ends. Her crew consisted of eight hands, three of whom—the captain, his brother, who was mate, and a seaman—were washed off the wreck, and drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save them. Another fatal casualty occurred at Clogher, about seven miles from Drogheda. A large brig, name unknown, laden with wheat, supposed to be from Wexford, and bound to Liverpool, was totally wrecked, and all hands supposed to be lost, as there was no account of any of them. Another wreck took place at Annagasson, near the same place. Name of the vessel unknown. She was dashed to pieces. The Drogheda Railway did not sustain the slightest damage, although the trees and bridges adjoining the line suffered severely from the severity of the hurricane. Several cabins at Donabate were blown down and unroofed. A steamer was lost on Saturday morning off Lambay, and all hands perished.

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—On Friday week a party of young men met at a dance in the townland of Doneen, Sligo, within a few miles of Ballina. Some dispute arising, they attacked two men, brothers, named Foody, and beat them severely. Immediately after, another brother rushed into the party with a knife, and killed one of them on the spot, by stabbing him in the heart. He also wounded several others, who are so dangerously ill that their lives are despaired of. It is surmised that the meeting was an assembly of Ribaudmen, as they had signs and passwords.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ABSCONDING BANKRUPT.**—In the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, Robert Bannister, the bankrupt who had carried on business as a draper at Portsea, and who absconded to Madeira with a large sum of money, was examined. It appeared from the account he gave that he had sold various parcels of goods at sums infinitely below their cost. He had received £6931 from the time he commenced business till the opening of the fiat. He said he threw himself upon the mercy of his creditors, and that he had not a shilling in the world. Among other items the sum of £210 was put down for personal expenses for fourteen weeks. The bankrupt said he spent a good deal of it in the theatres and saloons, and those sort of places in London generally. He frequently went to the Opera, and he must confess he had been rather gay. Mr. James urged Mr. Goulburn to commit the bankrupt on the ground of not having presented satisfactory accounts, but his Honour said he could not commit till the whole case was investigated. The bankrupt law held that it was never too late to establish a *locus penitentiae*. If the bankrupt should fail to come up on the day of adjournment, he would then be proclaimed as an outlaw. The investigation had better stand adjourned. Another examination of the bankrupt has since taken place, the result of which was, that Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave his opinion that the accounts were most unsatisfactory, and not only adjourned the final examination indefinitely, but issued an order for the prosecution of the bankrupt, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 122, for obtaining credit under false pretences, and improperly making away with and embezzling property.

**EXTENSION OF EARL DUNDONALD'S PATENT.**—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Thursday, the Earl of Dundonald (formerly Lord Cochran) appeared in person to pray an extension of the patent of his rotary engine. His lordship stated that he had incurred an expense of about £16,000 in bringing out the patent, and applying it to boats, &c. No opposition was offered, the Crown and acquiesced in the extension. Their lordships granted an extension of the patent for the term of fourteen years.

**THE BARON DE BODE V. THE QUEEN.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday Mr. M. D. Hill moved for a rule to show cause why certain issues found for the Crown should not be set aside, and a verdict entered for the suppliant. The Court granted a rule.

## POLICE.

**INGENUOUS SMUGGLING BY THE STOKER OF THE OCEAN STEAMER.**—An immense crowd, in the midst of which it was evident there were several smugglers, attended at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to hear the examination of William Slack, a stoker on board the Ocean steam-vessel, from Rotterdam, who was charged with having been found on board that vessel in the port of London, the same vessel having concealed in her one hundred and forty pounds weight of tobacco, upon which the duty had not been paid.—C. Atkinson Davis, officer of the Customs, stated that, in consequence of information which he had received that a large quantity of tobacco had been brought to the river by the Ocean, from Rotterdam, he proceeded on board that vessel, at Blackwall. He and a brother officer had waited her arrival, and she came into the river, not in

consequence of stress of weather, but in the regular course of business, bringing her Majesty's mails. Witness proceeded directly to the prisoner Slack's berth, and asked him to produce all the tobacco he had in his berth, or concealed near his berth. The prisoner produced three pounds of tobacco, and a small quantity of spirits, from the back of his berth, and said that was all he had. Witness told him that if that was all he could produce, he should suffer no hurt, for that was but a small quantity; but he (witness) was sure a large quantity was concealed in that vicinity. Witness told the prisoner to wait the issue, for no harm could come to him for what he had produced, and proceeded to take up some flooring boards adjoining the engine. The prisoner started up the ladder as quickly as he could, left the vessel, and went to the pier, but witness hallooed "stop" after him, pursued, overtook, and brought him back, and told him he must wait the issue of the search. The vessel then having landed her mails and passengers, went on to London, and witness proceeded with the search. After about three hours' search he found, on the starboard side, above the prisoner's berth, that a piece of board had been, with great art, made the means of concealment. Behind the two planks which passed up to the beam of the engine-room a piece of timber was fitted in and putted, and painted over like the rest. That piece, which appeared to the eye to be part of the solid mass, was capable of being removed by the application of a screw. Upon the removal of that little door the timbers of the vessel were to be seen, and between the timbers of the vessel was a hollow space leading down to the bilge. A string was attached, from which a great number of packages were suspended, encased with lead, in such perfect security that they might lie in the bilge water without sustaining the slightest damage. The contents were tobacco, and from the manner in which it was deposited it equally defied injury from steam or salt water. Some of the packages were hung between the timbers to a depth of ten, others to the depth of eleven feet in the space, and some were four pound and others one pound packages. There was no possibility of discovering that tobacco was in the vicinity of the place of concealment, for the incasement was not only impenetrable, but the cord attached to each package, and communicating with the beam, was strongly impregnated with pitch and tar.—The Lord Mayor observed that the time occupied in preparing and depositing the contraband articles must have been considerable.—The witness said there could be no doubt of that, as after he had found out the place of concealment he was occupied two hours and a half in removing the packages. They had been wedged in by a forcing instrument. He found the screw which opened the secret door upon closely searching one of the berths.—The prisoner's solicitor cross-examined Davis, but did not elicit anything particular. The Lord Mayor said there appeared to be no mitigating circumstances in the case at all. It was quite evident the prisoner must have had guilty knowledge that the tobacco was on board, if he were not a participant in the fraud. It was evident, too, from his behaviour when the officer went on board, as well as from the fact that a great deal of time must have been occupied in depositing the tobacco, that he was perfectly aware of everything connected with the offence. The prisoner was adjudged to be guilty, and to pay the penalty of £100.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Odessa Journal* announces, that on the 15th of September last three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Kichineff. On the same day a similar sensation was felt at Odessa.

On Sunday last, as the eleven o'clock train from Antwerp was passing from Vieux-Dieu, to Contich, it literally cut in two a man who happened to be passing at the time.

Last week, during a severe storm, the wall of a new market in the course of erection at Birkenhead fell down, and several of the workmen received severe injuries.

For the three days the New Royal Exchange was open to the public the subscriptions for the widows and orphans of four men killed during the progress of the works, amounted to £93 0s. 3d., which was received in the following coin:—Four sovereigns, one half ditto, one crown piece, 88 half ditto, 992 shillings, 842 sixpences, 142 fourpenny pieces, 5 threepenny pieces, 655 pennies, 667 halfpennies, 25 farthings.

The Hungarian Diet has come to a resolution that the nobility shall contribute a subsidy towards the expenditure of the State, but that the Government is not to have the application of the money. The amount of subsidy is only equal to 6,395,000 francs, which is said to be a very small sum, considering the immense territorial possessions of some of the nobles.

The Central Committee of Statistics at Brussels has elected, as one of its corresponding members, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor-law Commissioners.

On Monday, a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. William Dyce and Mr. William Calder Marshall were elected Associates of that Institution.

We are glad to state, that the accounts received from Carmarthen relative to the state of health of Major-General Sir William Nott, are much more satisfactory. The severity of the attack which he experienced has passed away, and the physicians who pronounced his case at first to be hopeless are now sanguine in the gallant General's early restoration to health and strength.

A gentleman named Morsant, of Tours, who died last week in Paris, has, by his will, left 100,000fr. to the hospital of that place, to be applied to insane patients.

A Brussels journal gives an account of two attempts at suicide, both fortunately prevented, by a girl under 10 years of age, at a village in Belgium, from grief at being unable to assist in the support of her mother and some younger children, who had been left almost destitute by the death of the father.

Lieutenant-General Count Tolstoy, the distinguished Russian infantry general, President of the Council of Military Affairs, died at Moscow on the 10th ult. He was Military Governor of Moscow, and occupied the highest position in the military departments of the empire.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale will arrive at Naples on the 15th instant, and shortly after his arrival his marriage with the Princess of Salerno will be solemnised.

One hundred and ninety-four gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted to practise as attorneys during the present term, and there are twenty-two notices for re-admission.

The *Brighton Guardian* states that Mr. Hurst, M.P. for Horsham, has suddenly left for France in embarrassed circumstances, and that tradesmen are sufferers to the extent of several thousand pounds. Mr. Hurst's liabilities are said to exceed £150,000, and his son, Mr. R. H. Hurst, jun., has become responsible for his father's debts to the extent of £80,000.

The cost of rebuilding the Royal Exchange, together with the improvements in its immediate vicinity, is stated to be upwards of £400,000. The rental of the Royal Exchange is estimated at about £14,000 per annum. The Royal Exchange Assurance Company is rented at £2400; Lloyd's at £2000; and the London Assurance at £1400.

By warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 17th ult. guano, imported from Ichiboe, or other places on the west coast of Africa, in British ships, and sold for the first time, is directed to be passed free of the auction duty of one-half per cent., hitherto charged on the sale of that article.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 22nd ult state that a French company proposes to establish a communication by steam between Havre and Travening.

On Oct. 20, a Jack was taken by Mr. H. Poole, in the Lea, (Cook's Ferry, Edmonton), which weighed 20lb.; and measured 3 feet 4 inches in length, and 1 foot 9 inches girth.

All the Rabbis who attended the late meeting at Brunswick have been excluded from standing as candidates for the office of chief Rabbi of the English Jews.

An amateur has just discovered, amongst the collection of a dealer in antiquities in Brussels, twenty-one copper-plates, forming a gallery of portraits of Princes of the House of Nassau, beginning with William I. and ending with William V., Prince of Orange. It comprehends, also, several other persons. The dates are from 1747 to 1755. These portraits are engraved after Mielvelt, by Tanse Honbraken, and other artists of the school of Brunswick. The plates are in a perfect state of preservation, and the engravings are of the greatest beauty.

## POSTSCRIPT.

**PREPARATIONS FOR THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT STAMFORD.**—The *Stamford Mercury* says:—"Great preparations are making by the Marquis of Exeter for the reception of the Queen. All the tenantry, amounting to 400, have received orders to meet at Walsley-ford Bridge, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, to escort her Majesty to Burghley, and the tenantry will afterwards dine at the different public-houses in Stamford, at his lordship's expense. Triumphant arches will be erected on different parts of the Marquis's property. The christening at Burghley is to take place on Wednesday. The cake is about four feet in circumference, and weighs nearly sixty pounds, without the silver ornaments with which it is tastefully decorated. There will be a dinner, at which the new Mayor will preside; and the committee appointed for arranging further demonstrations of loyalty are zealously fulfilling their duties.

**THE NEW JUDGE.**—At the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning (Friday), the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were administered to Mr. Justice Erle, after which his lordship took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court. During the ceremony the other judges and all the members of the bar were standing, and at its conclusion bowed respectfully to the newly-appointed judge.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, a rule was granted to show cause why there should not be a new trial in the case of Wood v. Leaditter. The case, which excited some interest in sporting circles, was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for forcibly ejecting him from the Grand Stand at Doncaster on the first day of the races. On the first trial the verdict was for the defendant.

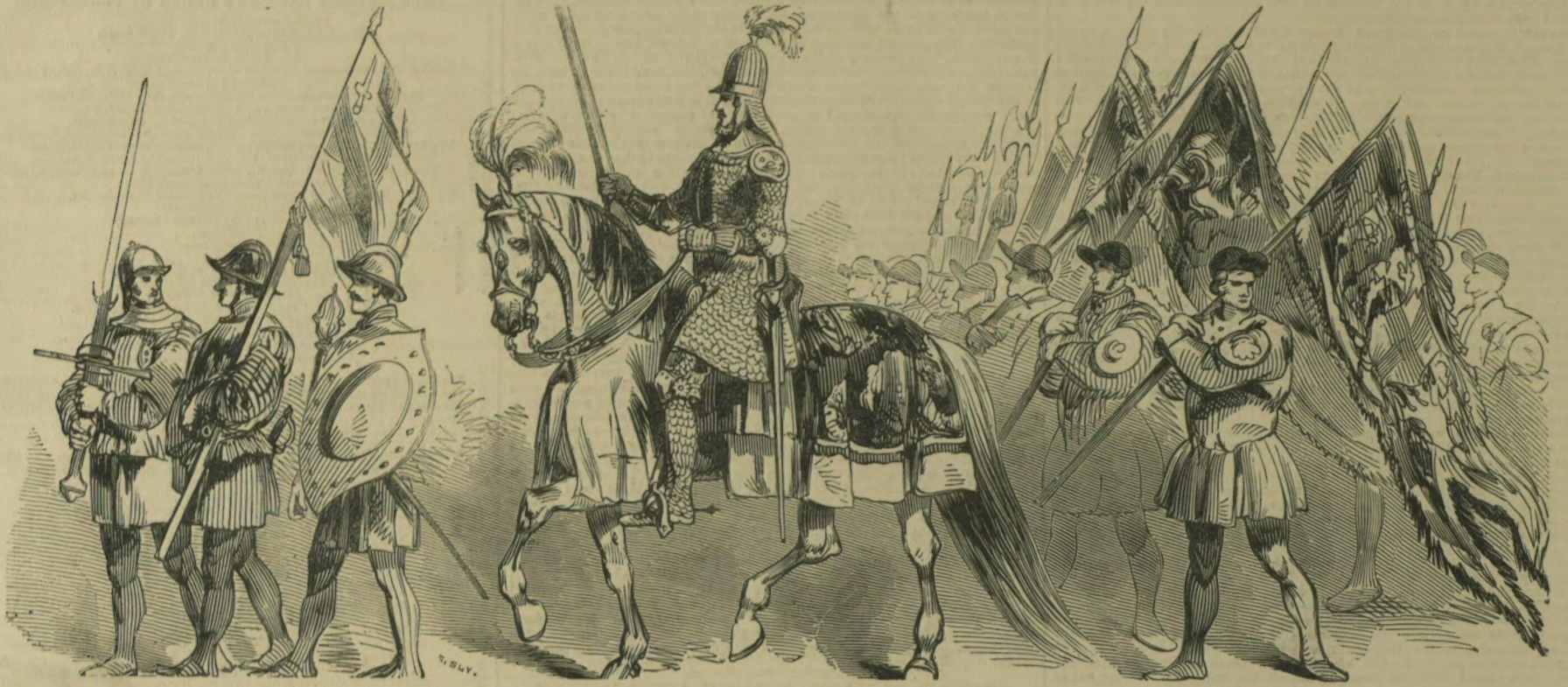
**ANOTHER AGRARIAN MURDER IN IRELAND.**—Letters from Dublin announce another frightful murder, which took place about a mile from Limerick, on Monday last. It appears that Mr. Arthur Gloster, a wealthy landholder, returning from his farm, near Kilkeshen, county Clare, to his house, within a mile of Limerick, was murdered in the evening, at the early hour of five o'clock, by two ruffians, armed, who lodged slugs in the body of the unfortunate gentleman. According to report, Mr. Gloster had served notices to quit on some of his tenants, and this was the motive for the murder.

## LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.  
The Royal Marine Society Boys, with Banners.  
City Marshals' Men.  
Six Police Constables.  
The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, bearing the Shield of the Arms of England.  
Two Junior Stewards of the Company, with their Insignia of Office.  
Two Senior Stewards with their Insignia of Office.  
The Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.  
The Royal Standard.  
The Arms of the Goldsmiths' Company.  
The Arms of Mr. Alderman Copeland.  
The Arms of the City of London.  
The Royal Badge and Cipher.  
The Union Flag.  
The Arms of Sir Martin Bowles.  
The Arms of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart.  
The Barge Master, in his State Dress.  
Supported by Watermen in the Liveries of the Company.  
The Company's Bards.  
The Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company.  
The Livery.  
Court of Assistants, and the  
Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.  
The Prime Warden, in his Chariot, Attended by his Chaplain.  
The Porter of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.  
The Barge Master's Mate, in full Uniform.  
The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards.  
The Barge Master, in his State Dress.  
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—  
The Royal Standard.  
The Union Banner.  
The Arms of the late Lord Mayor.  
The Arms of Alderman Sir John Ker, Bart.  
The Arms of the Stationers' Company.  
The Bards of the Company, in full Costume.  
The Junior City Marshal, on Horseback.  
Whiffers. The Liveries of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, Whiffers.  
The Clerk of the Company, Court of Assistants, The Wardens, and Master, in their Carriages.  
The Lord Mayor's Bards.  
The Lord Mayor's Barge-Master, in his State Dress.  
The Barge-Master, bearing the various Colours.  
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.  
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.  
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiff.  
The Watermen, with Colours.  
**A GRAND MILITARY BAND.**  
The Two Under Sheriffs.  
The City Solicitor.  
The Remembrancer.  
The Comptroller.  
The Two Securies.  
The Four Common Fleaders.  
The Judge of the Sheriff's Courts.  
The Town Clerk.  
The Common Sergeant.  
The Chamberlain.  
**ANCIENT HERALD.**  
Habited in a Tabart, with the Arms of England; and Plumed.  
Farrier on Horseback.  
Kettle.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Drums.  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
**ANCIENT KNIGHT.**  
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.  
MR. SHERIFF SIDNEY, in his State Chariot.  
Armourer.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
**ANCIENT KNIGHT.**  
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a Suit of Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.  
Armourer.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
**THE LATE LORD MAYOR.**  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
**ANCIENT KNIGHT.**  
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.  
Armourer.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Trumpeter on Horseback.  
Guard on Horseback.  
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
Yeoman of the Guard.  
**THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS MOUNTED.**  
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.  
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.  
**THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,**  
IN HIS STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES,  
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff, Guard of Honour, on Horseback.  
**THE PROCESSION** to move from Guildhall at Eleven o'clock, and pass from King-street, through Gresham-street, Princes street, King William-street, Cannon street, Walbrook, Charlotte-row, the Poultry, Cheapside, and Queen-street, to Southwark-bridge; from thence, by water, to Westminster; and will return from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge, and pass through New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall.  
The following is the general bill of fare at the banquet to-day at Guildhall:—  
250 Turkeys of Real Turtle, containing 5 pint each  
13 Sirloins, Rumps and  
24 Geese  
60 Dishes of Partridges  
200 Bottles of Sherbet  
60 Dishes of Asparagus  
15 Dishes of Wild Fowl  
6 Dishes of Fish  
60 Ditto of Mashed and  
2 Pea Fowl  
30 Entrées  
other Tourtes  
100 Pine Apples from 2lb. to  
4 Boiled Turkeys and Oys-  
44 Ditto of Shell Fish  
3lb. each.  
60 Roast Pallets  
140 Jellies  
200 Dishes of Hot-house  
60 Blanched Fowls  
40 Blanchedanges  
250 Ice Creams  
40 Dishes of Tart, creamed  
50 Dishes of Almond Pastry  
60 Dishes of Apples  
30 Do. of Orange and other  
100 Ditto of Pears  
60 French Pies  
20 Caviary Baskets  
60 Ornamented Savory Cakes  
60 Fricas Pies  
20 Caviary Baskets  
75 Plates of Walnuts  
33 Hams, ornamented  
60 Dishes of Mince pies  
80 Do. of Dried Fruit and  
55 Salads  
Preserves  
2 Quarters of House-Lamb  
THE REMOVED.  
60 Do. of Preserved Ginger  
2 Barons of Beef  
80 Roast Turkeys  
60 Do. of Roul Cakes and  
3 Rounds of Beef  
6 Leversets  
Chips  
2 Stewed Rumps of Beef  
80 Pheasants  
46 Do. of Brandy Cherries  
**SWEARING IN OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.**—According to annual custom, the Lord Mayor elect was yesterday (Friday) sworn into his office of chief magistrate of the City of London, at Guildhall. Sir William Magnay, Bart., the retiring Lord Mayor, being a member of the Stationers' Company, that body took a conspicuous part in the ceremonial, as did also the Fishmongers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor elect is a member.  
In a Court of Common Council yesterday, the Queen's answer to the address recently presented to her was read amidst much applause, and was ordered to be entered on the journals of the Court.  
**DEATH OF GENERAL EDWARD DUNNE.**—Information has reached the Horse Guards of the demise of the above officer, at his seat in Queen's County, Ireland, in his 83rd year.  
**A GIRL COMMITTED FOR POISONING HER FATHER.**—A young woman of 20 has been committed for trial to Chester, charged with poisoning her father, Mr. Gallop, a respectable working man, who had lived at Knutsford. What makes the thing more appalling is, that about six months ago her mother cut her throat with a joiner's plane iron. It appears the deceased had amassed about £400, to obtain which it is supposed had prompted the daughter, that she might bestow it, with herself, upon a young man to whom she was much attached.

## FOREIGN.

**SPAIN.**—Accounts from Madrid of the 31st ult. state that the Ministers obtained a majority of 98 on the amendment to the address proposed by M. Isturiz, and consequently their continuance in office is secure for the present. This division may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the proposed modification of the constitution. The *Débat* denies the truth of the reported matrimonial alliance between Queen Isabella and the son of Don Carlos. The Barcelona journals of the 31st ult. contain the particulars of the execution of the four unfortunate men sentenced to death by court martial on the 29th.



LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—THE MAN IN BRASS.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MAYORALTY.

The 8th and 9th of November, falling on the days of our publication, we are prevented from giving any representations of the events

of the great civic ceremonies of those days; but, as we are familiar with the observances of past years, and by the favour of the public officers, fully acquainted with the details of those which are at this

moment passing before the public eye, we may safely introduce a few sketches of the more remarkable points of the successive pageants, without identifying them with the persons through whom



ANCIENT KNIGHT.



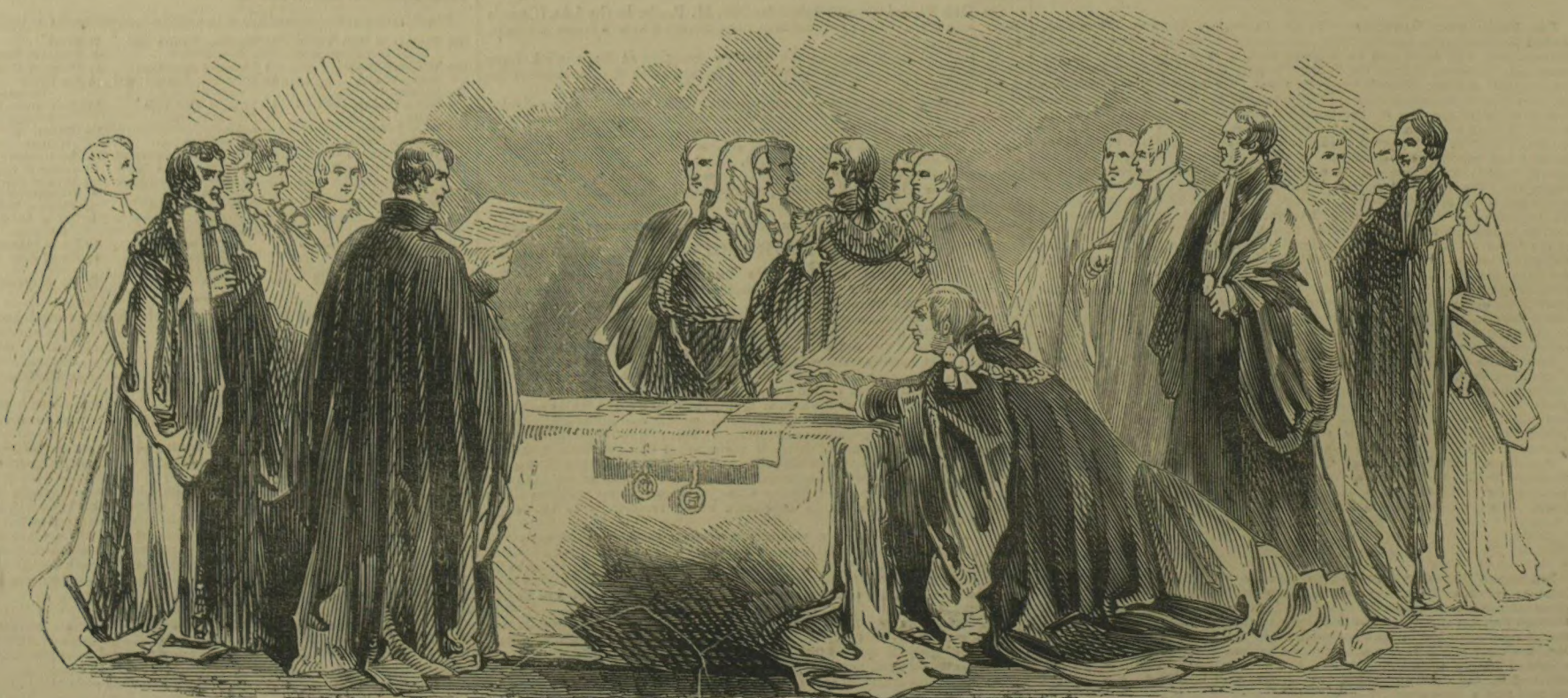
S. S. V. Sc

ANCIENT KNIGHT.

they may happen to be conducted. These points will embrace the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor; the procession of the "men

in armour," and the costume and official decorations of my Lord Mayor.

I.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR. This ceremony takes place in the Guildhall on the afternoon of the



CEREMONY OF SWEARING IN

8th, and is, in all respects, a most solemn and imposing one. To understand its character, the spectator should be fully informed of the nature of the wonderful corporation whose representatives are then assembled before him. Without this we have known the observant Köhl himself look on in vain, and declare that London was the only city he found it difficult to comprehend. The Corporation of London consists of the whole body of citizens, under the style of "Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The ministerial, judicial, and legislative management of the affairs of this Corporation devolve on the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council are distinct, but the Aldermen sit in the Common Council as of right, and its sittings are held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Aldermen are elected for life, the Common Councilmen are elected annually, in their respective wards. The companies or guilds of London, are to the Corporation what the halls and colleges of Cambridge and Oxford are to their respective universities; each complete within itself, each an independent institution, yet component parts of the whole. The Guildhall is the public place of the Corporation, as representing the Commonalty of the City of London; each company has its own hall, or its own place of meeting, for the transaction of the business of the company. Eighty-nine companies are enumerated in the Corporation List, but of these eight are practically extinct. Twelve of the companies take precedence in rank and wealth; they are called the twelve great Livery Companies of London, which have large possessions in real property, money in the funds, and therefore in the receipt of large annual incomes. These are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

On the 8th of November, the multitudinous members and representatives of these venerable fraternities, each one arrayed in the garments of his tribe, assemble at a "court of hustings," to receive from the old Lord Mayor a resignation of his office, and to tender the oaths to the new one, on his acceptance of the vacant chair. The scene presents us with a model of the entire framework of the British empire, as represented by Sovereign, Lords, Commons, and all classes of people. The wards of London send their twenty-six Aldermen and 240 Common Councilmen to gaze on the transmigration of the Lord Mayor. The state that surrounds the Corporation is a type of the state that surrounds the Monarchy. In the annual election of the "King of the City," we have a memorial of the time when the king of the land was elective. In the meeting of the Corporation within Guildhall, we see a shadow—and a magnificent shadow—of the time when the entire commonalty met and acted together; yes, we have a memorial of the time when the Lords occupied the upper end of the chamber of Parliament, and the Commons humbly stood below. The Aldermen are types of the Barons; the Common Council of the Commons; while in the liverymen of the companies, who have the privilege, above their brother



PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL GIBBS, LORD MAYOR.

freemen, of electing the civic functionaries, we have a type of the constituencies of Britain. We may see, too, a miniature of the judges of the land, in the attendant Recorder and Common Sergeant; while the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, Pleaders, Secondaries, Attornies, Auditors, Wardens, Clerks, Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household, City Marshals, and the host of minor functionaries, who pour in among the crowd, give the ceremony an imposing air of grandeur.

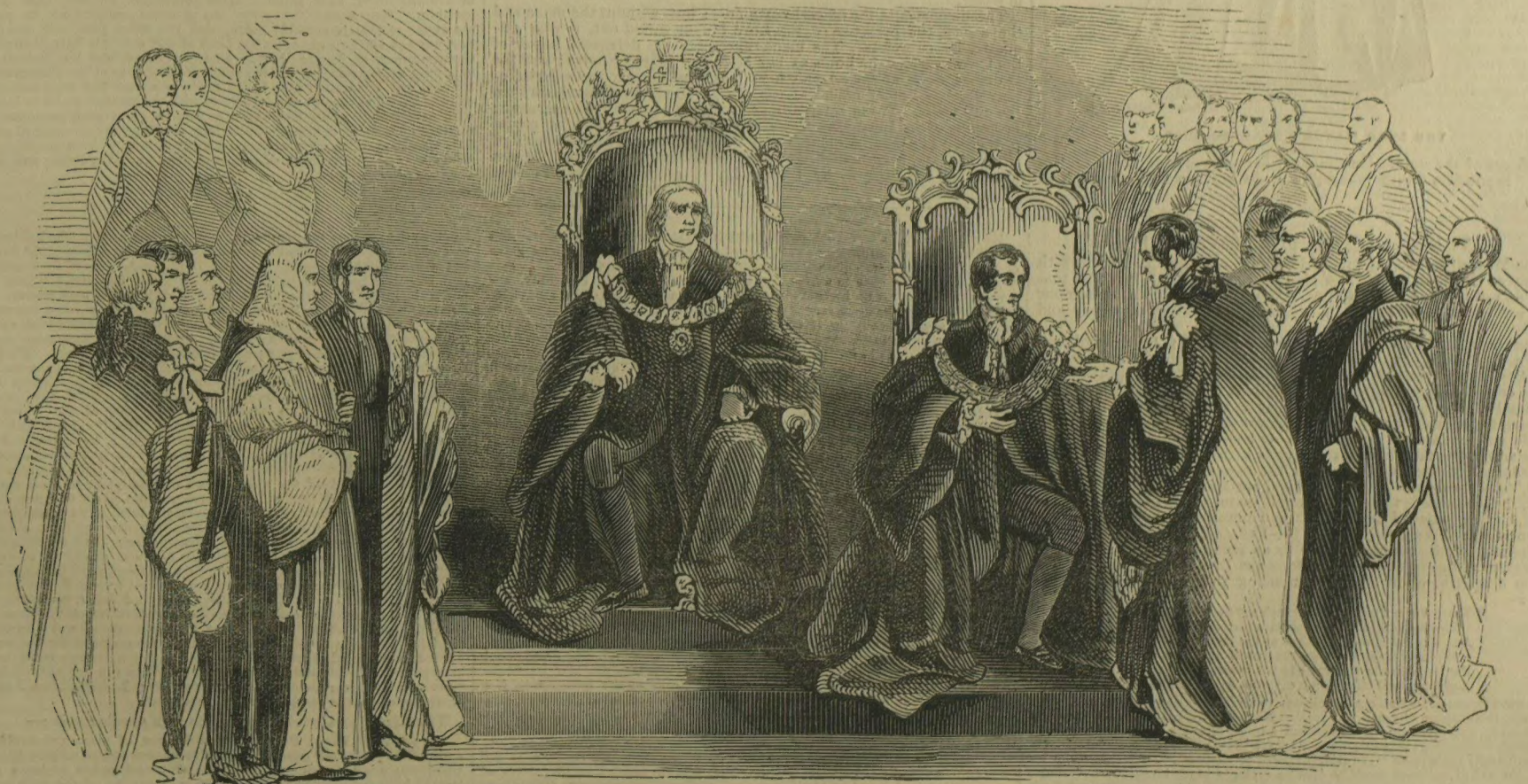
The last hour of the Lord Mayor's reign approaches; but the Lord Mayor never dies—his spirit is immortal. Two chairs—a small and a large one—are therefore placed (see our engraving), that, in the presence of the representatives of the eighty-one existing guilds of London, the transformation may be seen, and the Corporation be proved to live for ever. But, before this important act takes place, a more important one is transacted—the Lord Mayor elect is sworn. This is a ceremony of high religious import. Low, on his knees, before a table covered with the City Charters, and other formal documents, his hands placed on the Gospels, he is devoutly pledged to "keep faith and a good conscience" in the maintenance of his state and dignity. This done, the departing Mayor exchanges seats with him; and, lo! the power of the Lord Mayor has passed from one body to another! Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance with threefold obeisance, and lay their emblems of office on the table. They retire, and stand among the crowd, sunk to the level of common humanity. But the new Lord Mayor speaks; it is the voice of law—it is the command of authority. Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance once more; they resume their insignia of office, and start up official beings. Such is the initial act of the new Lord Mayor; "now is Mortimer lord of the city." The Ex-Lord Mayor, seated on a low chair, denuded of the collar of S, the jewels, and all the outward and visible signs of supreme power, then receives the congratulations of the company, and, after him, the new Lord Mayor, in like manner, the same.

#### II.—THE SHOW—MEN IN ARMOUR.

The show, as arranged by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, is a poor one. A different result might have been expected, as the Lord Mayor belongs to the wealthy Fishmongers, and is reputed to have made a great deal of money by his civic connections. Be that as it may, the men in armour are always interesting, and they are to ride in the show. We have, therefore, by permission of the Board of Ordnance, had a series of careful sketches made of the steel suits, shields, swords, &c., which are kept in the Tower; and these we have grouped together in the way in which they are exhibited to the public in the procession. For the

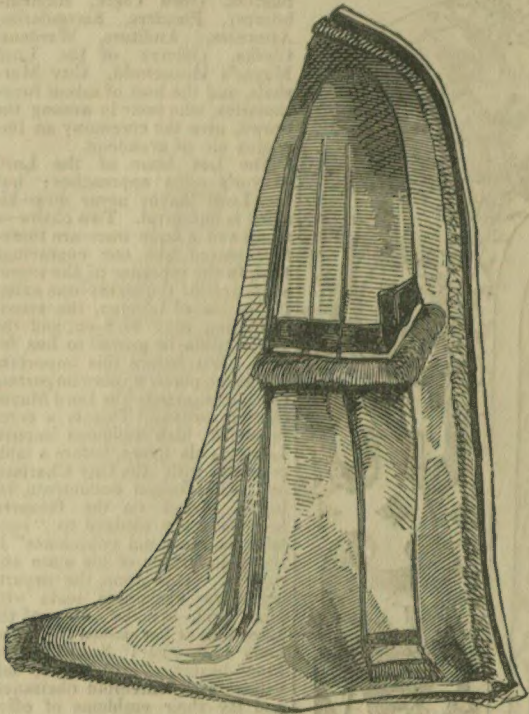
MAN IN BRASS, we are indebted to Mr. Marriott, of Fleet, in whose custody, as the old and representative of the Braziers of London, he is ordinarily kept.

The "ancient knights," as they are called, who ride in the array,



CEREMONY OF INDUCTING THE NEW LORD MAYOR INTO HIS OFFICE.

are shadows of the mighty champions who once challenged all comers in defence of the City rights in general, and of their lordships' privileges in particular. Silent and powerless now, they pass in mute eloquence through the crowded streets, and serve no better purpose than to grace a joyous holiday. Individually, however, they possess many

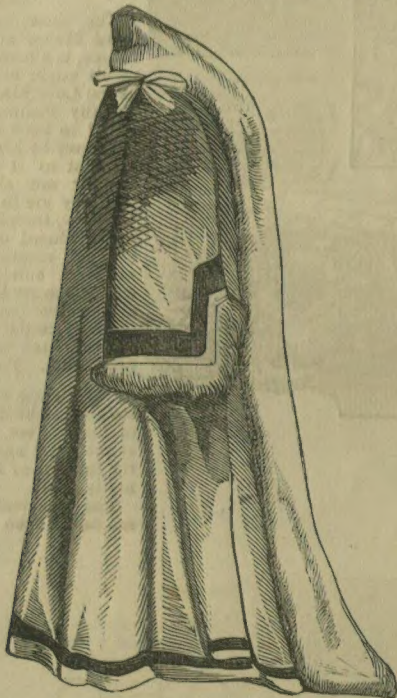


THE LORD MAYOR'S BLUE ROBE.

claims to attention. The steel suits are real suits, and have been worn by great men in our country's history. The first one belonged, originally, to Sir Henry Lee, Master of the Horse in 1570, and is a fine specimen of strong plate armour. His sword and shield are borne by two cavaliers of the time of Charles I. The second group exhibits a nobleman of the time of James I., cased in plate armour, with epauldrons on the joints. His attendants are knights of the time of Elizabeth, in half armour. It will be seen that in these associations, strict chronological truth is set at defiance; but this, in a Lord Mayor's Show, is not to be looked for. The man in brass is not a man in armour at all, as the brazen envelope is of no period, and could not be worn in action. He is said, by courtesy, to be dressed in "scale armour;" but the scales are more of the brazier's than the armourer's fancy. He is, however, a very grand fellow, and much admired by the people.

### III. THE COSTUME, DECORATIONS, AND INSIGNIA OF THE LORD MAYOR.

It cannot be complained of the Lord Mayor, as it was objected against the times of Elizabeth, that an "excess of apparel" disfigured



THE LORD MAYOR'S SCARLET ROBE.

all officers of the state. He wears neither suits of gold nor silver tissue, "bepowdered with jewels;" nor do his servants parade it in

### THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

The Magazines, this month, yield a fair average crop, wherewith to enliven the natural chill and gloom of the season. It is true that they do not invariably "rain fatness;" but, the modicum of humour and sentiment is fair, with an occasional sprinkling of vigour and novelty.

The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE commences its fourth volume, and a new series, with several new contributors, among whom Mr. Carleton (Craven) is entitled to prime notice. His contribution is the commencement of "A Tale of Two Epochs," entitled "Fatherland;" the aim of which, as far as can be judged from these opening pages, will be to illustrate our present high-pressure system of life and manners. Accordingly, we have, within these few pages, some admirable sketches of aristocratic living (we do not mean in the bad sense of the phrase) in which the decadence of "Merry England," and the numbering of its days, are unmistakably shown up. Still, the language is not that of an ill-natured censor on the other hand, Craven is one of the best-natured moralists, and liveliest of sentimentalists; his scenes, too, are life-like, and full of the experience of the man of the world, relieved by an accomplished style, which is altogether untinged with the affectation of the silver-fork school. We quote a specimen or two, commencing with the opening of the tale:—

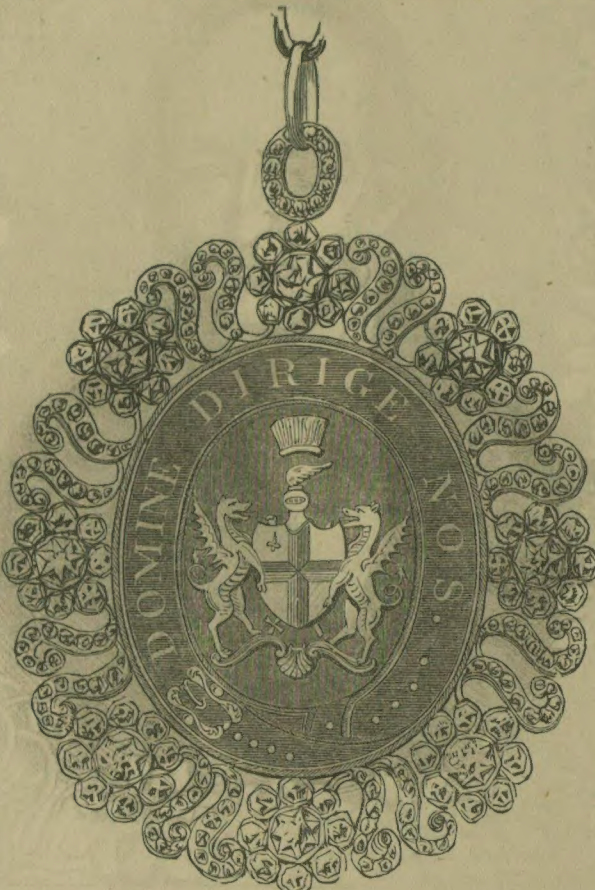
"There was a time, when, though my path was rough,  
The joy within me dallied with distress;  
And all misfortunes were but as the stuff  
Whence fancy made me dreams of happiness:  
For hope grew round me like the twining vine,  
And fruits and foliage, not my own, seemed mine."—COLERIDGE.

It was the close of a rich autumnal day, towards the end of September, when a youth, in the dawn of manhood, handed his fowling-piece to a game-keeper in attendance, and motioning him to call off a brace of noble spaniels that were in no hurry to obey the summons, entered one of those venerable mansions so characteristically designated "the stately homes of England." By a lawful conceit, the hall of entrance might be called a prologue to the house and household. The florid architecture proclaimed its date from days when men poured forth their broad pieces to embellish their broad lands, while store of sylvan trophies, grim warriors, and gallant hunters, hung around, bore record that the pursuits and tastes of its lords lay alike in war and woodcraft.



PORTION OF THE LORD MAYOR'S COLLAR OF SS.

"murrey and plunkett," as did his predecessors. On the contrary, he is plain but stately in his attire. In public or ordinary state occasions, he wears a massive black silk robe, richly worked with embroidery; and, beyond his collar and jewel, has no other distinction. In the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and other civic meetings, he is dressed in a blue silk robe, furred and barred with black velvet; and on the bench, at the Mansion-house and in the Central Criminal Court, he is attired in a scarlet robe, furred and bordered with black velvet. The crimson velvet robe worn in con-

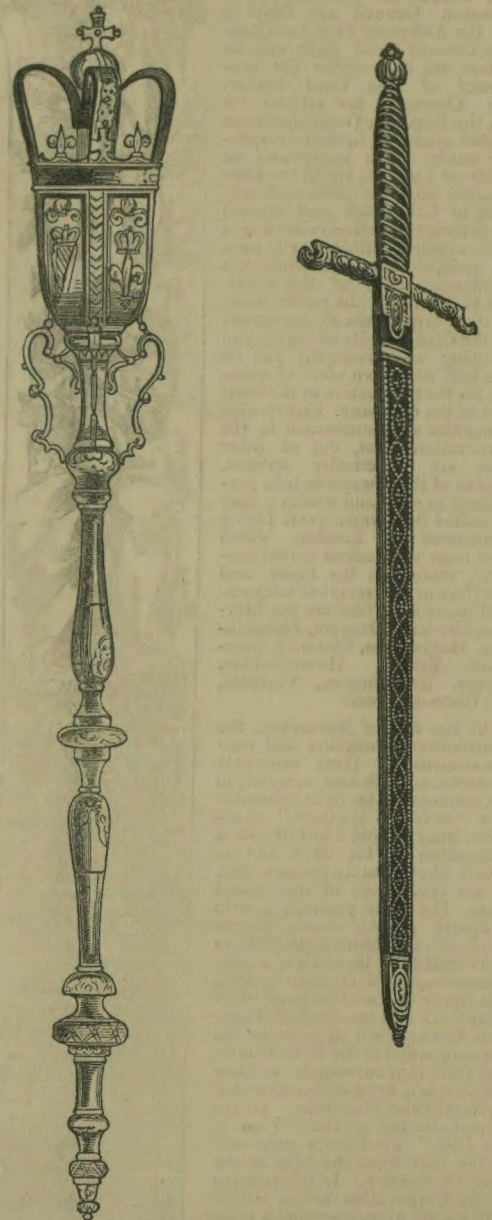


THE LORD MAYOR'S JEWEL.

ducting the Sovereign through the City is so rarely used, and differs in form so much, according to the taste of the wearer, that it can hardly be considered to form part of the official costume of the Lord Mayor. Our cuts show the scarlet and blue robes; the portrait shows the black robe.

The collar and jewel are badges of great beauty. The former is formed of pure gold, and is composed of a series of links, each one formed of a letter S—which formerly signified squire or gentleman—a united York and Lancaster, or Henry the Seventh rose, and a massive knot. The ends of the chain are joined by the portcullis—the celebrated badge of Henry the Seventh—and from the points of it, suspended by a ring of diamonds, hangs the jewel. The entire collar contains 28 SS, 14 roses, and 13 knots, and measures 64 inches. The jewel contains, in the centre, the City arms, cut "in cameo," of a delicate blue, on an olive ground. Surrounding this, a garter, of bright blue, edged with white and gold, bearing the City motto, "Domine Dirige Nos," in gold letters. The whole is encircled with a costly border of gold SS, alternating with rosettes of diamonds, set in silver.

These constitute the official vestments: but, without the mace and the sword, the presence of the Lord Mayor would not, in due etiquette, be complete. The mace represents the delegated power of the Crown, which he holds as her Majesty's representative; and the sword—the gift of the Sovereign—symbolizes the exclusive jurisdiction which, as chief officer of the Corporation, he exercises within the city walls. These interesting objects have never been engraved; by favour of the Lord Mayor, we are able to present faithful copies of them. The mace measures five feet three inches; it is formed of silver gilt, and is embellished by a crown and regal emblems. It was presented, we believe, by Charles II. The sword measures four



THE MACE.

THE PEARL SWORD.

As a pendant to the annexed portrait of the newly-elected Lord Mayor, we quote the following from the Recorder's address to the Lord Chancellor, at the presentation on Saturday morning:—

"With regard to the fitness and ability of Mr. Gibbs to fill the high office of Lord Mayor, there cannot be a doubt. In early life, he was engaged in successful commercial transactions, and as far back as the year 1818 he was chosen a member of the Court of Common Council, and his re-election was never opposed. Mr. Gibbs was, in 1838, elected alderman of Walbrook Ward, and he has performed the duties of a magistrate of the city of London with the greatest credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. After the passing of the New Poor Law Bill, Mr. Alderman Gibbs was elected chairman of the city of London Poor Law Union, which contained no less than ninety-two parishes. Mr. Gibbs has given the greatest satisfaction in performing the duties of that responsible office, and has every year been re-appointed; that was not all, for eight years the Lord Mayor elect has been chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers; he was annually elected, and his services were not only duly appreciated, but he has received the thanks of the Commissioners for his zeal and attention. Mr. Gibbs has also served the high and important office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex with the greatest credit to himself, and with satisfaction to his fellow citizens; as, on his retiring from that office, he received an unanimous vote of thanks from the livery in common hall assembled. It is after 25 years' experience that the livery of London have sent Mr. Alderman Gibbs's name to the Court of Aldermen for Chief Magistrate, and that Court confirmed the choice."

He who crossed its threshold, carried with him assurance of his lineage. His glance and bearing bespoke pride of place; his step and gesture, the bold grace of a pupil trained from childhood to the boon exercises of flood and field. Perhaps, it might have been as well if his hazel eye had flashed less haughtily, and his small sweet upper lip had not curled with quite so much contempt; but liberal allowance must be made for the descendant of the terrible-looking gentleman suspended over the entrance of the eastern corridor, in a slashed doublet and jack-boots, a rapier in his hand as big as a ploughshare, and looking more fierce than fifty furies. As he entered, the young man gazed around, as if to study the family biography which encircled him; his look anon settling on a most gentle page of the volume—a portrait of a girl, of the time and style of Lely. He appeared to peruse it with deep emotion, for the traces of strong feeling passed rapidly over his cheek and brow.

"How like! how wondrous like!" he murmured; "I could almost imagine it was herself!" And then he turned slowly, and passed again through the door by which he came in.

Fair was the scene that spread on every side before the terrace by which the mansion was surrounded. In the fore-ground, gently swelling lawns, clothed with turf soft and sheen as velvet, were studded with noble trees—patriarchal oaks, giant beeches, and majestic cedars, the plumed monarchs of the forest. There, too, wound a limpid river, bright as hope, and tranquil as content; while, in jocund herds, the slim deer cropped their fragrant banquet, or slept beneath the canopy of some blossoming chestnut. But fair and calm as the scene was, he who looked upon it seemed little influenced by its spirit. He paced the broad terrace with uncertain steps, now pressing onward, as if moved to some sudden purpose, and then abruptly pausing, as though it were abandoned or forgotten. His age, as already said, was early manhood; and yet the complexion of youth belonged not to his expression or bearing. Both bespoke a forced maturity; that exotic moral ripeness to the attainment of which the modern system of education acts as the guide, but not as the philosopher and friend. Ah, surely not! for what can they give the dawn of existence in return, who rob it of its freshness, its bloom, and its hopefulness? The experience of life brings with it a bitter: compensation for all its advantages; it puts an end to simplicity of character. In a moment that melancholy companion joins us, woe to our pilgrimage! In vain we attempt to rid ourselves of its society. The heart, whilom clear as crystal, through which the sunbeam passes bright and cheerful as when it left its home in the heavens, is covered with a dark veil. No longer does our voyage lie on the bright waters of hope, that sparkle around us like rivers of stars. We have learnt to materialize: a sad alchemy—to transmute feeling into solitude; nature's blithe instinct, that life is a license for happiness, into the world's sad knowledge—how hard it is to live!

For more than two centuries the Nevilles of Oversley had ranked among the

leading aristocracy of the county of Kent. Their ancestors, who had been gentlemen of account there before the Revolution, disappeared during the Protectorate, but returned with Charles the Second. The representative of the family, who, at this period, unfurled its banner in the garden of England, had held high rank under the merry Monarch—and, better still, enjoyed his high favour. That the kindness with which the Sovereign endowed him was in some degree the offspring of a fellow-feeling, there is reason for believing, because all existing memorials of the old Royalist General represent him as a roystering gallant that devoted to wassail the days which remained to him from war. With him the Castle of Oversley, and the domains attached to it, came into the family, which had previously been more indebted for its social position to ancestry than acres. The ancient cavalier was a patriot to the backbone; as it has been said of Pitt, "he loved England as an Athenian loved the city of the Violet Crown—as a Roman loved the city of the Seven Hills." Like Pitt, also, he showed his attachment in his peculiar fashion; he hated a Frenchman—as Lord Collingwood declared was the moral obligation and social duty of every British officer—"like the devil;" and poured forth libations to Church and State, as if he held the appointment of chief priest of loyal sacrifices and oblations. The stock from such a source was not likely to possess a turn for domestic management or systematic economy. Each of its generations, indeed, was the drop of water on the rock, which, in process of time, should wear away; and the hour was fast at hand when the heir of that distinguished ne was destined to succeed to no portion of its honours—except the name.

The future lord of a barren heritage looked abroad upon the glorious regions before him in much such sort as we contemplate a scene in the consciousness that we are dreaming. Hill and valley, wood and water, house and home, appeared to him as an unsubstantial vision—an unreal mockery—from which he should presently awake to the bitter assurance that all was a delusion. Like almost every young Englishman of condition, his spring of life had been divided between a public school and the university. When scarcely more than a child he departed from his father's roof, to which his visits had hitherto been but as those of a stranger; and now, for the first time, he found himself an inmate of his father's house as one to whom it was a home.

The following sketch of rural life is in another vein:—

The village of King's Oversley is just the sort of place you would wish, and expect it to be—quiet, comfortable, old-fashioned, and essentially English. Turn which way you will, you meet something that reminds you of home and fatherland! That antique and homely church is an emblem of the faith you profess: that picturesque cottage, of the abode which you have assigned to comfort and content when haply a sojourner in far-off lands. As you turn from the hawthorn-sheltered lane that leads from the high road into the rural street, there

stands in front of you the village ale-house, with its sign waving in the breeze, as if beckoning you to enter. Hail! you recognise that rosy-gilled veteran, whose seat that old oaken bench has been from time immemorial. A walking biography is he of the heroes of Minden, and the worthies of the Flanders war. He's fond of beer indeed—very fond—but then, poor fellow, recollect how those sixteen years in the Punjab must have evaporated the moisture out of him. I tell you, another great man is he from that Hokin, the higher, who could never pass the door without stopping at it to guzzle till he fell out of his cart. And do not the gardens smell sweetly! though autumn is no longer young, the fragrance of summer breathes from that tiny plot there, just before you reach the Cross. The village, a call it Far Rosamond's Bower; it's where Rose Kennedy lives with her father, the parish clerk. Bless you, it isn't much larger than a flower-pot, yet never a day of the year is there but you might gather in it a nosegay fit for a queen.

Among the other noticeable contributions are a few which embellish the events of the day; such are the papers on the visit of Louis Philippe, by Doctor O'Toole (the Irish Whiskey-drinker); "Some Points" for a New People's Charter, glancing at Young Englandism; a paper on the "Xanthian Marbles" illustrating the latest arrival of those gems of art; "The Three Royal Exchanges" telling gossippingly, yet *factorially*, at the history of the respective edifices; and "The King of the French in the Old Home of his Exile," in a lively, rattling string of reasons why Louis Philippe should have come to England. A paper on "The Swedish Poet, Vivaldi," is enriched with some graceful translations; and among the Reviews is a very interesting and extended notice of W. Thom, "The Inverly Weaver." The illustrations are more numerous than usual; and there is a novel energy throughout the number which is highly satisfactory. By the way, the group of Irish life, by Phiz, at page 13, is a masterpiece of character.

FRASER this month presents us with a Number of unusual variety. "A Fine Day at Stratford-upon-Avon" is written by a real enthusiast—fresh, chatty, and, withal, with marks of good reading. We were sorry to find the article would not be completed for another month. "The Smiths" is a pleasant passage in the lives of some members of that large family, containing some capital "bits" of description; and the "Hints on the Modern Governess System" will awaken public attention towards the miseries of that estimable class of girls, whose interest it takes up with so much natural force. "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," and "The Classics of the Table," are continued with their usual attractiveness; and there is a perceptive review of Kohl's "Scotland and England."

HOOVER'S MAGAZINE is a sparkling number. The editor's "Lay of a Labourer," is introduced by some finely graphic prose. "The Brace of Birds," is another main attractive story. As usual, there is some genuine poetry; and the under-current of the grotesque humour flows towards the exposure and correction of some social abuse.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE opens with a paper of thirty pages, on "The O'Connell Case,—Was the judgment rightly reversed?" It is a most elaborately argumentative affair, relieved by springy illustration of character—for example:—

We waited with great interest to see the course which Lord Denman would take upon the great question. He is a man of strong natural talents, of a lofty bearing in the administration of justice, and an uncompromising determination on all occasions, to assert the rights and protect the privileges of the subject. Nor, though a man of unquestionably very strong Whig opinions, are we aware of his ever having allowed them to interfere with his eminent and most responsible judicial duties. Whatever may be our opinion as to the validity of his conclusions on the subject of the challenge to the array, it was impossible not to be interested by the zealous energy, the manly eloquence, with which he vindicated the right of the subject to the fullest enjoyment of trial by jury, and denounced what he considered to be any, the slightest, interference with that right.

Two papers—on Miss Barrett's Poems and on Lamartine—relieve the somewhat too strong political cast of the number.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY introduces a new contributor with "The House in the Turren; a Painter's Adventure in Paris." It is vigorously written, in the right keep-moving magazine spirit, with an unflinching picturesqueness of detail—a most essential acquisition for this magazine, which frequently verges on the rapid. "Caninology" is a very dull attempt to *vitilise* the history of the dog. "Eton Scenes and Eton Men" contains some interesting reminiscences of the boyhood of several master-spirits of the day. "The Private Secretary" is a characteristic sketch of "that most speculative and least plebeian" calling. The "Scattergood" papers have for their attractions the marvels of an itinerant showman, drawn from the life; and fresh indignities heaped upon poor Clara, the governess, contrasted with the affected frippery of a *bal costumé*; in all which the writer maintains his reputation for nicely observing minor points of character and conduct.

THE METROPOLITAN has attracted our notice by a paper of "Recollections of the late Thomas Campbell," penned with excellent feeling. Tours, tales, and poetry, and political economy (!) fill the remaining pages.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE opens with "Scenes of Society—Jack Grandson's Marriage," the said Jack being a brilliant scamp, and magnificent adventurer: neither of these epithets, however, apply to his written career, which scarcely has the vulgar merit of being smart. "Peter Priggins's First Meet of the Season" is not high-mettled, but lively enough. "The Talleyrand Papers," part VIII., appear to be reaching an extent characteristic of the long-protracted life of the hero. The continuations are—"The Lover's Rock," "Social Piracy," "The Robertses on their Travels," and "The Philosophy of Waltzing," in all of which there is abundance of amusement for these dull November nights. The "Conversations with Mr. Beckford" (who, by the way, was a pupil of Sir W. Chambers, while he was building Somerset-house,) continue to be very attractive.

TAIT has an excellent paper on Niebuhr, from a forthcoming translation of his "Memoirs." The reviews of a batch of "Recent Poems," and of Mrs. Shelley's "Rambles," are admirable.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE opens with a severe castigation of certain of our book-making generation, designated "Twaddling Tourists in Ireland;" in this paper, the "mock impartiality" that results from selfish and ignorant indifference is fearlessly exposed. Next is a very interesting and well-written paper on Etruscan Art. The tales are "The Year-Market in Ravensburg" and a Captivity, a Fête, and a stirring Abbey scene, in "The Nevilles of Garretstown."

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE is nearly half filled with the Editor's contributions: of these, "The Revelations of London, Part II., The Dog-fancier," with its details of St. Giles's Rookery and Dog-stealing, is, from first to last, a coarse piece of Jack Sheppardism—the next-egg of an unenviable popularity. Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, we perceive, brings his "Winter Wanderings" to a stand-still—though, at the end of ten grave pages. To the relief of the number, however, comes "Another Leaf" from Drinkwater Meadows' Theatrical Recollections. Some thirty pages are occupied by the Editor's "Saint James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne."

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW contains a rambling article on "Young England and the Political Economists;" the paper is really entertaining, but lacks method: still, the spirit is good; and the number is lively throughout.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. III., contains eight masterly papers, of well-varied interest. The opening article, "On the Political Economy of the Bible," teems with important truths, among which stands most prominently, the vindication of the paramount authority of Scripture, by demonstrating the full and unexpected harmony between the word of God and the works of God. There are two articles of intense scientific interest—on the life of Sir Humphry Davy, and the Earl of Rosse's Reflecting Telescopes. In elaborate detail and eloquent illustration these papers have, perhaps, never been surpassed. Backhouse's Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa, and the Condition of the United States of North America, are the subjects of two other papers; and the Number is wound up with an intrepid attack upon the shabby Post-Office Espionage, which is not a string of unsubstantiated assertions, but a severe examination of the Lords and Commons Reports upon this very damaging business.

THE POLYTECHNIC REVIEW and MAGAZINE compounds its papers on Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds, and Captain Warner's inventions; in which, however, little novelty is elicited. A somewhat better method or system in this journal would materially add to its influence as a scientific record.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE contains an *exposé* of "The Grinding Tyranny and Unprincipled Rapacity of Money-lenders," though the remedy proposed—"the re-enactment of the usury laws"—is very questionable. "The Regulation of the Currency, and Suggestions for Decimal Money," are among the other striking novelties of this number.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE is chiefly noticeable for the "Journal of a Voyage to Port Philip," and an anonymous attack from Monte Viedo, on "Rosas, and the Atrocities of his Dictatorship," in which crimes are catalogued in a frightful array of figures. "A Visit of Ningpo," by an English lady, is a neat picture of Chinese domestic life.

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION IN IRELAND, in 1798, Parts XII. and XIII., details "The Progress of the Union through the British and Irish Houses of Commons;" "Summary of Opinions pro and con the Union;" "State of Ireland in 1801;" and "The Trial of Robert Emmet." The illustrations, by Cruikshank, are well sustained.

THE LOVE MATCH, by Henry Cockton (Part II.), progresses with "The Hero's Expedition in a new character;" "The Bans;" and "Consequent Flight;" full of bustle and incident.

THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZINE is rife with seasonal novelties—in papers on Hunting, Pheasant-shooting, the Newmarket Meetings, &c.

THE FUNNY ALMANAC for 1845, by Momus the Younger, illustrated by Phiz, is a calendar of mirth and matter-of-fact, broad grin and quaint conceit. Besides the calendar, to each month is an engraving of some comic incident, with poetical illustration, and a few quips and puns; wound up with a comic chronology of 1811. The whole is very amusing; and the price (6d.) a marvel of cheapness.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND MISCELLANY, No. I., printed at Bath, proves sub-division of letters as well as labour, to be the taste of the day. The opening paper denotes the work to be a scion of Young England.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK for 1845, is an *opera semi-seria*, as they say in the Haymarket. The first part contains the customary Pocket-book Lists of the State, Legislature, Population, Law, Taxes, Commerce, an Almanac, Diary, and ruled columns for "stubborn things." Thus far, the fact; then come the *entremets*—the fun, with a poetic index:

'Tis said an index is a proxy thing;  
Punch, to re-verse it, will his index sing.

The papers, alternate prose and verse, are mostly in the style of the Swiftian Directions to Servants; "The Stranger's Guide to the Great Metropolis" is one of the best specimens. Among the other subjects so quizzed are the Police, Fancy Balls and Fairs, Ramsgate, Popular Authors, the Syncretics, the Bill System, Public Dinners, Farming for Ladies. The whole is amusing drollery, so that those who lose their temper over the facts and figures of Part I., may recruit their humour with Part II. We suspect that many a small wit invests half-a-crown in the purchase of Punch's Pocket-book, as a refresher for his own scanty store of jokes!—the investment is, doubtless, a profitable one, until detection, when he may be amenable to the excise for smuggling spirits. The steel illustrations, by Leech, are clever, especially the coloured frontispiece, "Farming for Ladies," and the vignette; the wood-cut head-pieces, too, are the quintessence of drollery.

## THE THEATRES.

### HAYMARKET.

A very funny performance took place at this house on Monday evening. We say funny, inasmuch as the humour was principally sustained by the audience instead of the actors. A comic drama, called "Sam Patch," was produced, which proved so complete a failure, that the spectators having gone through the various condemnatory stages of inattentiveness, sibilant and indignation, at last became jocose, which fatal mood for any audience to fall into, soon decided the fate of this unfortunate production. Sam Patch was a man, who, if we recollect aright, used to leap down from Goat Island into the cauldron of the Falls of Niagara, but, as is usual in such cases, took the jump once too often, and was never heard of again. An attempt to represent this feat was introduced in the last scene of the play by the aid of some revolving stage water and a shaking cloth, which increased the merriment of the spectators to the last pitch of derisive jocularity.

The bringing out of this unlucky affair was principally to be regretted, for the sake of the chief performer, Mr. Marble; of whose quaint acting we have before had to speak in high terms; and who certainly did all that could be done with a silly part in a silly play. He is, without doubt, the best American comic performer we have ever seen—natural, quiet, yet forcible—and delivering his odd sayings with a sly humour, far more effective than the most outrageous buffoonery. But we hope he will not appear too much in pieces written for his performance alone. Such productions are always weak; and when the principal actor is off the stage, nothing can be more ineane than the dialogue or situations resembling those dull scenes, in what are termed "personation pieces," whilst the chief performer is changing dresses.

The piece was repeated on Tuesday, and, from some alterations, certainly went much better; but altogether only lived three nights. We wonder that Mr. Webster, with his general acumen in dramatic matters, brought such a trashy affair forward, especially at the Haymarket. Not but that some of Mr. Marble's sayings were very droll: his account of the manner in which one of his acquaintances got up an effect on illumination nights, by lighting the tail of a fat pig until all the lard was burnt out of him, produced a roar of laughter.

### LYCEUM.

A dramatic sketch, entitled "To Persons about to Marry," was produced here on Monday. The plot turns upon the contrivances of a nephew, to make his uncle, Mr. Pimony Codlums (Mr. Frank Matthews), a rich old bachelor, approve of his clandestine marriage. The old gentleman, having tried boarding-houses, lodgings, and all other refuges for the destitute, at all of which he finds himself robbed, advertises for a respectable widow as housekeeper. Accordingly his house is besieged by applicants, to his extreme terror, and in the midst of his confusions the nephew introduces a young widow, who, in an interview with Mr. Codlums, so captivates him, that he at last wishes she could always remain there. Of course the lady proves to be his nephew's wife; and all is ultimately arranged to their general satisfaction. It will be seen that the materials of this little farce are very slight, but they served to keep the audience in high good humour for half an hour. Mr. F. Matthews had a part admirably suited to him, which he played very carefully; and Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Wigan, as two pilfering servants, gained a great share of applause from the audience. The piece was entirely successful.

### SADLER'S WELLS.

Massinger's play of "The City Madam" was brought out here last week (at a period too late for us to notice it in the ensuing number), and added another successful production to the legitimate dramas hitherto represented under this praiseworthy management.

"The City Madam" is one of the thirty-seven plays written by this last of the great dramatic poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; of which only eighteen are extant, owing to the culpable carelessness of Warburton. It was first acted May 25, 1632, and published 1659—twenty years after his death, so affecting the chronicle in the parish register of St. Saviour's. It was revived at Drury-lane in 1782; and in 1810, the alteration by Sir J. Burges was brought out at the Lyceum. Since then it has been performed several times at different houses, Mr. Macready being the latest representative of Luke.

The play, as now acted at Sadler's Wells, is not Burges's adaptation—at the same time it certainly is not Massinger's original comedy. Considerable liberties have been taken with the text and the construction; and, independently of omitting the coarser scenes, which would be found objectionable at the present time, the nature of the characters have been in some instances entirely changed. The daughters, brought up in the original, in all their mother's overbearing pride and tyranny, sink down to two mere walking ladies; and the great character of the play, Luke, retaliates upon his sister-in-law and nieces, for the indignities so long suffered, not in the pride of power and affluence which bursts upon him, but in a moment of madness, brought about by his change of state. Nevertheless, the play, as now produced, acts exceedingly well; although the impression left at its termination is certainly unsatisfactory—not as regards its performance, but as relating to its story and characters.

Mr. Phelps exhibited great judgment in the part of Luke: and was warmly applauded throughout, more especially in the scenes where he pleads for the decayed merchants, and where he returns from visiting the room in which his wealth is contained. If there was any fault in his performance it was that of being somewhat too energetic towards the end of the play. Mrs. Warner's Lady Frugal was excellently acted—the spirit of the haughty purse-proud city madam broke forth in every speech and gesture, contrasting admirably with her humbled manner after her supposed reverse of fortune. The other characters deserve commendation. We were happy to see the house literally crowded by a superior and intelligent audience: the presence of a large school was a pleasing proof that the exertions of the management are approved of, not merely by the playgoers, but by those intrusted with the education and moral culture of youth. The applause was loud, and what was better, judicious, throughout; and the principal performers were called for, and warmly cheered at the conclusion.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been very scanty; hence, the stands to day were poorly filled with samples. Most descriptions were in steady request, and previous rates were supported. The best kinds of foreign wheat were in fair request, but other qualities were inactive, at late rates. The show of barley was not very large; 3d. most kinds were rather dull, at about previous figures. The best kinds of malt were quite scarce. In other descriptions, very little was doing. Oats, beans and peas, found buyers at full prices.

ANIMALS.—English: wheat, 2180; barley, 1270; oats, 60 quarters. Irish: wheat, barley, —; oats, 1720 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 900; oats, 1090 quarters. Flour, 1760 sacks. Malt, 1120 quarters. Hops:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; ryegrass, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; malted ditto, 28s to 33s; malted ditto, 35s to 39s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 65s to —; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 25s; potatoes, ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 24s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 38s per quarter. Towns:—Flour, 46s to 49s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Beans:—Free wheat, 44s to 58s; Dantsig, red, 63s to 64s; white, 64s to 66s. In Road:—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Comparatively little has been doing in this market since our last, and we have no variation to notice in prices.

The following are the present prices:—Wheat, 2180; barley, 1270; oats, 60 quarters. Irish: wheat, barley, —; oats, 1720 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 900; oats, 1090 quarters. Flour, 1760 sacks. Malt, 1120 quarters. Hops:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; ryegrass, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; malted ditto, 28s to 33s; malted ditto, 35s to 39s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 65s to —; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 25s; potatoes, ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 24s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 38s per quarter. Towns:—Flour, 46s to 49s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Beans:—Free wheat, 44s to 58s; Dantsig, red, 63s to 64s; white, 64s to 66s. In Road:—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

There has been more business doing in this article, and in some cases rather more money has been obtained for both black and green. The stock is now 29,478.00 against 29,733.00 lbs at the same time in 1843.

There has been a good inquiry for most kinds of coffee, the rates of which have ruled quite as high as last week. Ceylon (good ordinary) has sold at 85s per cwt. There is a better feeling in the demand for Dutch butter, which is now selling at 2s to 2s 6d for Friesland, and 2s 6d to 2s 8d for Holland. The sale for Irish is active, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, landed, has sold at 75s to 80s; Cork, 80s to 81s; Limerick, 77s to 83s; and Sligo, 77s to 79s per cwt. In bacon very little is doing, and prices are barely supported. Lard is the turn lower. In barrelled provisions very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 43 10s to 44 10s; useful ditto, 41 12s to 42; fine upland ditto, 43 3s to 45 8s; clover hay, 41 10s to 46 0s; oat straw, 41 8s to 41 10s; wheat straw, 41 11s to 41 13s, per load.

Potatoes.—We have to report a very inactive demand for potatoes, at from 42 10s to 43 15s per ton.

Tallow.—The market has a quiet appearance, yet prices are supported. Old P.Y.C., on the spot, quoted at 40s 6d, and new, 40s 9d to 41s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is fairly supplied with most kinds of new hops, the demand for all descriptions is active, and prices are still on the advance. Duty called £130,000 to £135,000, 1844's:—Sussex pockets, 46 17s to 48 0s; Wendles, 47 0s to 48 8s; Mid Kent, 49 0s to 41 11s; East Kent, 49 15s to 41 12s; Choice ditto, 41 12s to 41 13s; Farnham, 41 10s to 41 0s.—1844's: Sussex pockets, 46 18s to 47 10s; Wendles, 46 18s to 47 7s; Choice ditto, 49 15s to 41 12s; East Kent, 49 15s to 41 12s; Old Kent bags, 47 7s to 49 15s.

Cattle (Friday).—Hasting's Hartley, 18s; Holywell Main, 19s; Old Tanfield, 15s 6d; West Wylam, 17s; Hilda, 22s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although our market this morning was but moderately supplied with beasts, we have again to report a very inactive demand for beef, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday last. We had on sale 60 beasts and 61 sheep from Rotterdam, and 100 Scotch, by sea, from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep being limited, the inquiry for them was very full, and the sale, at which, a good clearance was effected. In calves, the supply of which was tolerably good, excellent quality was doing, at barely late rates. Pigs were a dull sale, and prices were not supported. Milch cows sold at from 21s to 21 10s each.

Do 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality do, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime medium, 3s, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; sucking calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter old pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 619; cows, 170; sheep, 3840; calves, 217; pigs, 370.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supply of meat on sale to-day was good, while the demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lb, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large beef, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 2s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

MONSIEUR HANNAH.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The general tendency of the funds during the week has been to advance, in consequence of a scarcity of stock on the part of the jobbers, and the increased purchases of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Consols, on Monday, left off at 99½ for money and 99½ for par for Account. This price improved on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, the Government Broker took 15,000 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and 15,000 Three per Cents, the latter purchase being on account of the South Sea Guarantee Fund. These purchases of course tended to raise quotations, and reduce for the moment the value of money in the house. Exchequer Bills, however, have not partaken of the improvement of prices, continuing to quote 63 to 65 premium. Several investments have lately been made in Annuities, terminating in 1850, a stock that has till lately been rarely dealt in. The price is about 2½. Bank Stock remains at 204. Three per Cent Reduced, closes at 99½ to 1; Long Annuities, 12 1-16; India Stock, 289; India Bonds, 85; Consols for Money, 100½; for Account, 100½ to 1.

The operations in the Foreign House have been limited during the week, the only feature worthy of remark being a rise of two per cent. in Portuguese Stock. Spanish has been fluctuating to the extent of about one per cent. according to the wishes of the party who manoeuvre these securities. To the uninitiated, the stock appears to rise when it should fall, and fall when appearances are in favour of a rise. Mexican remains at 3½ to 4, and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, close at 6½ to 7. The new Dutch Four per Cent. Stock quotes 96½. At closing, the price of Spanish was, for the Actives, 2½ to 3; Three per Cents, 3½ to 4; Portuguese, 3½ to 5; Brazilian, 8½ to 9; and Belgian, 102.

The Railway Market has been rather flat during the week, with very limited transactions. The Paris and Rouen railway shareholders have agreed to a dividend of 24f. 70c. per share, payable from this date. At a special meeting a resolution was carried to issue 18,000 new shares, for the purpose of extending branches to Elbeuf and Louviers. The Rouen and Havre railway directors express themselves very confident of opening their line in the autumn of 1846. The Grand Junction railway shareholders declare their usual dividend of 2s 10d. per share. The Chairman declared the company had nothing to fear from competing lines. At a special meeting of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway it was resolved to construct a deviation line to Worcester, and thence to Droitwich and Wolverhampton, reserving their main line to the south of Stoke Prior. Ten thousand shares of 250 each, are to be issued for this purpose. The prices of the shares most dealt in are, (where neither premium nor discount is mentioned), as follows:—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 59 to 60; Sheffield and Lincoln, 39s to 40s; London and Birmingham (Stock), 213½; Bristol and Gloucester, 39½; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; Churnet Valley, 3½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ely and Bedford, 14½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 13; Croxford, 16; Manchester and Leeds (chief shares), 46; York and North Midland (Scarborough branch), 37½; Dover, 42½; Orleans and Vierzon, 9½; Paris and Orleans 39½; Paris and Rouen, 39½; Rouen and Havre 22½; Paris and Strasbourg, 24.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The market was firm yesterday for the English Stocks. Bank Stock was done at 205, and Old South Sea Annuities advanced one per cent., closing at 98½. Consols close at 100½. In the foreign house Spanish advance a point, in consequence of the denial by the Spanish finance minister that any clandestine issue of Three per Cents Bonds had been made, or was intended. The Actives closed at 2½. Three per Cents, 36. The share market was rather flat. Sheffield and Manchester quoted 99 to 100; Glasgow and Dumfries, 3 dcs to par.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.

BANKRUPTS.—J. CLARK, City-road, carman. G. B. RUDGE and A. J. RUDGE, Gloucester-street, Currier-road, Japan leather manufacturers. R. EATON, Featherstone-street, City-road, butcher. J. STAPLES, Gottenham, Cambridgeshire, plumber. J. B. PIM, Tweed's court, Great Titchfield-street, City, stationer. W. HOLBEIN, Upper Beymouth-street, St. Pancras, dealer in flour. H. BRAGE, Montagu close, Southwark, bottle-merchant. W. H. FITZTHUM and R. E. WALKER, Liverpool, merchants. M. J. JACOBS, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor. T. CROSSFIELD, sen., Kirkham, Lancashire, linen-draper. J. CLEARER, jun., Coventry, victualler.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RAPER, Bridge-road, Lambeth, tailor. H. J. DOGOOD, Camden-terrace West, Camden-town, wine-merchant. W. EBBEL, Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer. K. E. HYLTHIE, Colchester, porter merchant. J. HUBBARD, Ramsgate, auctioneer. J. PEGGUM, Robert-street, North Griston, carpenter. J. MAYNARD, Pantons-street, Haymarket, bookseller. J. KOW, Torrington, Devonshire, chemist. J. L. TABERNER, Birmingham, auctioneer. S. MAKEPEACE, Mitcham, Surrey, woollen painter. W. BROOKS, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square, grocer. G. BATE, Birmingham, horse-dealer. H. G. GIBSON, Northam, Hertfordshire, wine merchant. T. SWIFT and J. A. HENSMAN, Copthall-court, Throgmorton street, City, bill brokers. J. BRIDICK, jun., Durham, bookseller.

## BIRTHS.

At Studley Castle, the lady of Sir Francis Goodricke, Bart., of a son.—At Eaton-place, the lady of T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.—At Thornton, near Skipton, the lady of the Rev. T. R. Jones, of a son.—At Leamington, the lady of Walter Watson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Dyrham Park, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Leominster, N. J. Coote, Esq., of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, to Rhoda Carleton, of Woodhouse, Warrington.—The Rev. J. M. Roberts, M.A., to Mary Augusta, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Proctor, D.D.

## DEATHS.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Samuel Fothergill Lettison, Esq., son of the late Dr. Lettison.—At Ditton Grove, William Gerard, Esq., and brother to Sir John Gerard, Bart.—At St. André de Fontenay, near Caen, the Rev. Robert Evans.—George Mitchell Tweedie, Esq., only daughter of William Holmes, Esq.—At Iniskeeel House, county of Donegal, the Rev. John Barrett, 42 years rector of the parish of Iniskeeel.—At Pontfrith, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Mostyn Edwards, Esq.—At Lavenham Hill, Surrey, Samuel Greenwood, Esq.



SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

## SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS."

The illustration shows a scene from the successful new drama of "The Castles of the Seven Passions;" it may be termed the *tableau* of Avarice, where Mr. Keeley (*Canuche*) and Mrs. Keeley (*Regaillette*) are tempted into the Lion's mouth in quest of Gold and Silver in stupendous vases, whence leap forth the pair of demons shown in our Engraving. The terror of the pair of mortals is admirably depicted:—in the expression of this terror—mixed up with the ludicrous—the Keeleys have no parallel upon the stage.

## NEW MUSIC.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, &c. R. Cocks and Co.

We do not fully comprehend this title, or why the word "modern" should be used; the first chapter or section on "Musical Notation" is abstruse enough to vindicate its claims to antiquity. The rest of the book is carefully compiled, but presents nothing of any very startling novelty.

THE BAREFOOTED FRIAR. Sung by Herr Staudigl. The words by Sir WALTER SCOTT. The Music by EDWARD J. LODER. Purday.

A quaint and clever composition, admirably expressive of the words, to which Mr. Loder is always attentive. Staudigl must have made it highly effective.

THE RAGE OF PARIS. A Series of Polkas. Arranged by AUGUSTUS MEVES. R. Cocks and Co.

It is much to be deplored that this "Rage of Paris" should ever have become the taste of London. Mr. Meves has contrived to invest the music with some charm by his clever arrangements, as is his custom ever; but of the Vandal dance, which it is intended to accompany, we can only say, with Prior,

So ill the motion with the music suits,  
So Orpheus fiddled, and so danc'd the brutes

EVENING. A Duet. The Poetry by J. J. W. MOULD; the Music by W. S. RACKSTRAW. Balls and Co.

This duet, the ornamental title-page informs us, is from the opera of "De Weldon," and has been sung by Miss M. Smith and Miss S. Flower. There is considerable poetry and feeling in the composition, but a restless anxiety to harmonise every note mars the grace of its progress. Moreover, the two voices are frequently made dependent upon the instrumental bass for anything like "concord of sweet sounds;" they are too loose. Of the words, all we can say is, that words were never cast in such a queer mould before: they are utter nonsense.

## SCENE FROM THE "MYSTERIOUS STRANGER."

The accompanying sketch embodies one of the most effective scenes of this spirited piece. The Satanic tormenter of the puzzled Count Beausoleil (Mr. Hudson) has fully performed all his predictions. The Count has lost his fortune, and with his fortune his friends and his mistress. On a rumour, however, that his runaway banker has been arrested, his mistress returns, for there is then a chance of the fortune being recovered, explains away her desertion, and renews her vows of fidelity. At this nick of time his mysterious persecutor enters, declares all the lady has said to be false, and proves it by putting the Count into a closet, declaring that the banker has escaped beyond the possibility of arrest, that the fortune is lost, and that he himself, being rich beyond calculation, will marry the lady himself; and she consents, to the great horror of the Count, who rushes forward maddened, seizes the pistols from the case his visitor has brought, with an offer of being his second in the duel that must inevitably take place with his dearest friend, for whom his mistress has deserted him, and fires! As the weapons had probably been prepared for such a catastrophe, by the agent who brought them, he stands in the doorway harmless, thus again turning a natural cause into a proof of his supernatural power; the cleverness with which this is done throughout is the great merit of the piece.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## LYPIATT PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

† This locality is interesting, from its association with the memorable Gunpowder Conspiracy.

The beautiful domain of Lypiatt is situated about three miles from Stroud, and one and a half from Bisley, upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the undulating surface of the Cotswold range.



LYPIATT PARK.

The approach from Stroud is somewhat secluded; but the avenue at the entrance being passed—whether viewed near, in connection with its antique and richly-carved details, or seen from the park, as represented by our artist, with its exquisite little chapel, its bastioned terraces, and ivy-covered walls, and its grey towers and battlements peering between lofty and thickly-studded elms—this venerable mansion is, certainly, a very fine example of the ancient domestic architecture of this country.

It was originally tenanted by Mortimer, the unfortunate paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second; the property afterwards fell into the possession of the Throckmorton family, who occupied it in the eventful reign of James the First, and who figured so conspicuously in the Gunpowder Plot. The apartment still exists in which the Conspirators met to discuss their diabolical design. It is a small, wainscotted, square room on the ground floor, and may be noticed in the gable compartment on the right hand side of the principal front in our sketch.

Another source of interest in this building is in the fact of its having held out against the troops of Cromwell, under Charles II., after the siege of Gloucester; and the mark of cannon still exists upon the external surface of the walls. The property has successively belonged to the family of Stevens, the Earl of Ilchester, Mr. Delamere, Sir Paul Baginott, Mr. Lewis; and, finally, Samuel Baker, Esq., the present spirited owner.

There are many interesting and romantic legends connected with the spot, with which the peasantry delight in entertaining strangers: among other things, a subterranean passage is said to exist between Bisley Church, and a concealed entrance in the family chapel, though for what reason does not appear; and the curiosity of its possessors has not yet led them to explore this hidden mystery. Since the property came into his possession, Mr. Baker has made extensive additions and alterations, from the design, under the able superintendence, of Messrs. Danke and Hamilton, architects, of Gloucester; which, while strictly maintaining the ancient character of the building, have converted it into a spacious mansion, adapted to all the purposes of modern domestic life.

## ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

The accompanying antiquities have been discovered while making a sewer near the General Post-Office, on the former site of the church

## ANTIQUITIES

found near the  
Post Office



of St. John Zackarie, which was destroyed by the Great Fire. From the style of the remains, they seem to have been portions of the canopy of a Gothic tomb, most likely that of Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, who was Mayor of London in 1339. Stowe carefully describes many faire monuments in this church: one to the memory of Robert Traps, goldsmith, 1526, which bears the following singular epitaph:—

When the bells be merriely rung,  
And the Masse devoutly sung,  
And the Meate merriely eaten,  
Then shall Robert Traps, his Wife  
And children be forgotten.

The church of St. John Zackarie was situated at the corner of Maiden-lane, and was built during the reign of Edward II., and re-founded by Nicholas Twiford, 1390.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH OF NEWSPAPERS FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—On Saturday evening one of the largest dispatches of newspapers from the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand took place. So great a glut of newspapers has not been known in the General Post-office since the memorable night of the coronation of her Majesty the Queen, upon which occasion it is estimated that at least 130,000 newspapers were posted. The number on Saturday evening last did not fall far short of that quantity.

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The Queen has sent £200, and Prince Albert £100, in aid of the funds required. The poor are anxiously inquiring at the office in Crosby-square when the wash-houses will be opened.

SIGNS OF WINTER.—On Tuesday, London, and the country for some miles around it, were enveloped during the whole day in a dense fog, and business generally had to be carried on by artificial light. The navigation of the river was very much impeded. In some of the hilly parts of Surrey on that morning, snow fell. There was also a fall of snow in Kent, at Folkestone, and other places. On Sunday last the snow was full a foot deep on the ground. On Sunday night and Monday there was a copious fall of snow in the north of France, Belgium, and Holland.

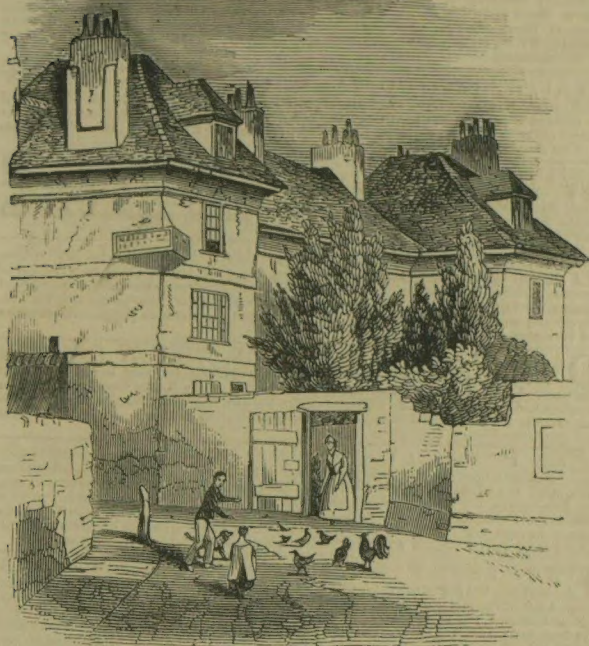
M. Libert, one of the chief clerks of the War Office in Paris, recently, without the aid of a written note, extracted in six minutes the square root of 20,511,841, and in a quarter of an hour also worked without notes the multiplication of 379,625,348 by the same figures, giving the number of 144,115,404,844,121,104. This may be recorded as one of the most remarkable instances of headwork in calculation hitherto recorded.



SCENE FROM "THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

"BONNER'S HALL," HACKNEY.

During the week, pursuant to notice served on the respective tenants, considerable progress has been made towards the formation of "Victoria Park," Workmen have been occupied in forming Old Ford-lane into a straight line of road, and a row of houses, called King's Arms-row, has been levelled. Within the last three weeks, upwards of 700 loads of rubbish have been brought from



"BONNER'S HALL."

the works in the formation of the new road at Whitechapel, to fill up the excavations, and for other purposes. A circle has been staked out in the Grove-road, which is to form one of the principal entrances into the park, and some progress has already been made in the drainage of many of the fields. The chief part of the tenants inhabiting the houses forming the remaining wing of "Bonner's-hall" have vacated their occupancy, prior to the demolition of this interesting structure, which will commence at once. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the locality; the venerable trees which still remain showing it to have been the remnants of a formerly well cultivated park. Bishop Bonner is stated to have resided in the old structure, long known as "Bonner's Hall," and here it is asserted that the bishop imprisoned and tortured the first Protestant martyrs. The building consists of a centre and two wings; and, with its heavy roofs, chimney-stacks, and dormer windows, presents the scene shown in our engraving.

LOSS OF LIFE AT OLDHAM.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the falling of a newly erected mill, the property of Messrs. Radcliffe, and Co., near Oldham. Twenty persons were killed by this unfortunate occurrence, 12 males, and 8 females.

The inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Black Swan Inn, Mumps, before Mr. Molesworth. The inquiry was held on the (19) bodies of Joseph Tweedale, Robert Tweedale, James Tweedale, Susannah Wright, George Taylor, Mary Ann Hussey, James Ridgway, Ann Buckley, James Kershaw, Sarah Watmough, William Mannoek, John Kershaw, William Butterworth, Edward Wimpenny, Ann Ogden, Hannah Slater, Ann Hulme, Elizabeth Smethurst, and Daniel Dunderley—in all nineteen, William Whitehead not having been found.

It was agreed to commence with evidence as to the identity of the elder Tweedale's body.

A witness named William Mills, living in Pipe-row, North-moor, being confined to his bed by his injuries, his evidence was taken at his own dwelling. He stated: I am a bricklayer, and was working at Lower House Mill, Messrs. S. Radcliffe and Sons. One of the arches in the flooring of the top story had given way about five inches in the crown, and I pulled about a third of it out, and put it in again. This was on Tuesday last. I took it out on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday it was got ready for me, and I put it out on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night, and we just then had the middle part out. It was flagged over the top, and the flags of the next bay had given way, and I showed it to the master



RUINS OF THE LOWER-HOUSE MILL, NEAR OLDHAM.

(Mr. Wrigley) and one of the master's sons. One of the ends of an iron beam had broken—I mean the ear where the clip goes on, and I showed it to Mr. Samuel Radcliffe, and he said it was a pity they broke that way. One had broken before. The beam had only lost one ear, and had not lost all its bearing on the pillar. I had just pulled the middle length out, when I saw the gable end fall. One of the men working near the end (Thomas Mellor) ran, and before he could reach it, it went down, and him with it. It went bay after bay, the roof following the floor, beginning with the gable (west end), and coming towards me, and I saw it going bay after bay, for perhaps a minute, and when it came to me, down I went with it. My head was badly cut, but I was never insensible. My leg is badly bruised and swollen, but not broken; the flags had not broken, but the joints had sundered a little.

By a Juror: The joiner only said that the bedding of the flagging had given way. It was about the fourth bay from the gable end, where the arch had given way. I think it was the pressure towards the gable, and to resist such a pressure the gable should have had strong buttresses. The gables was the only thing to keep it up. The arch had only an inch rise per foot.

Mary Tweedale, of Lower House, widow of Joseph Tweedale, the overlooker, stated that one of the bodies lying at her house was that of her husband; he was forty-four years of age. Another body lying in her house was that of Robert Tweedale, her son, aged seventeen years, a twister-in; and the third body lying there was that of James Tweedale, a younger son, aged twelve years; he was a reacher-in. The poor woman sobbed, and was quite overcome.

After some further evidence the jury adjourned until Monday.

On their re-assembling they were sworn in the case of William Whitehead, the last body missing, which had been found on the preceding day. They then went to view that body, and also to inspect the mill again. The following are the particulars as to—

William Whitehead, of Foulcath, engineer, who would have completed his twenty-second year at Christmas next. He had been in the employ of the firm twelve years. He was unmarried, and lived with his mother, who has six sur-

viving children, of whom four are under twenty years of age; namely, two girls of eighteen and twelve years, and two boys of sixteen and ten years. The deceased's body was found, about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, outside the building, in the yard, near the chimney, under a heap of bricks; so that he had evidently been struck down, crushed and killed, while passing along the yard, endeavouring to escape.

On the return of the jury to the Black Swan, the first witness called—the inquiry being so far limited to the death of the elder Tweedale—was

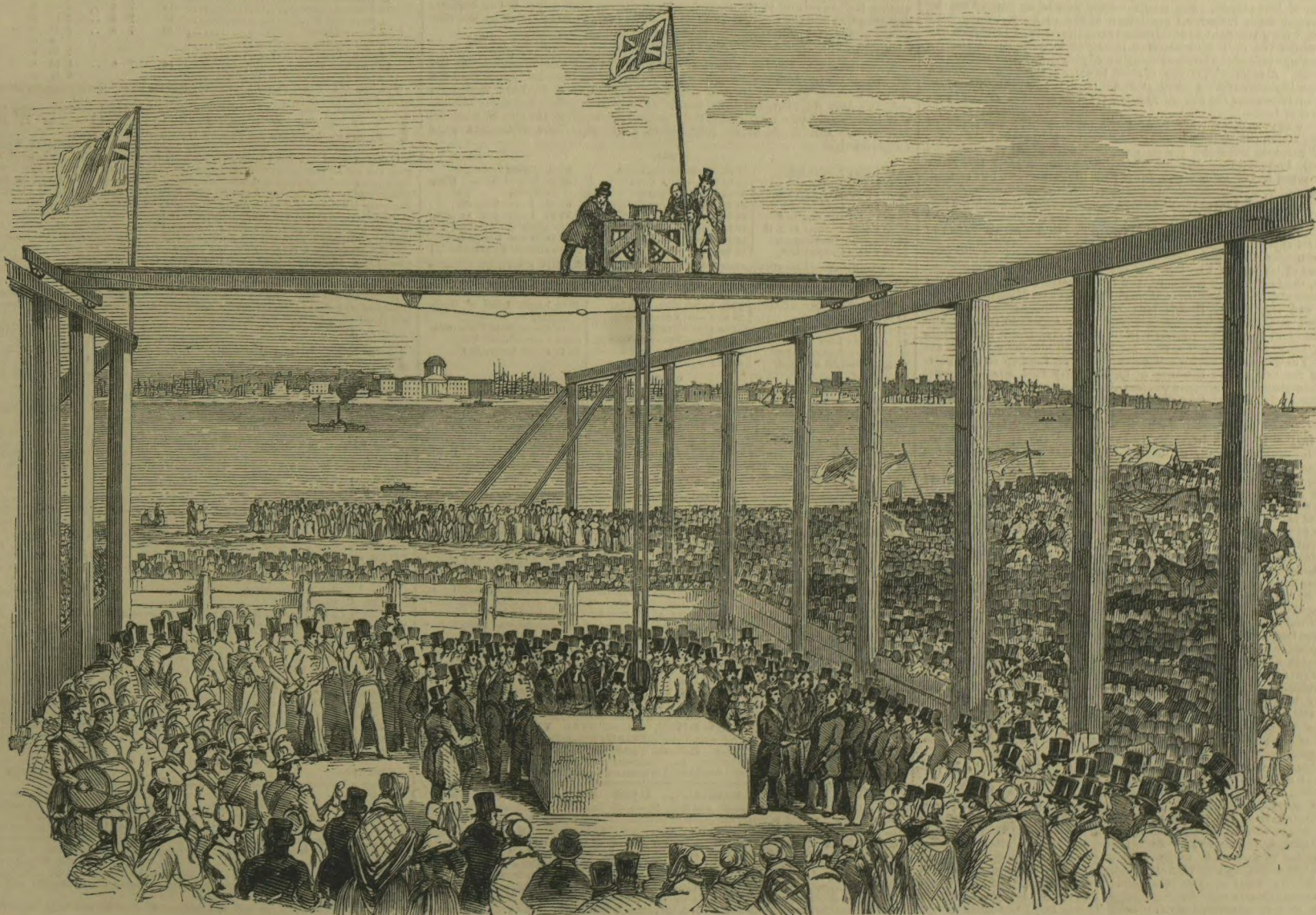
Thomas Mellor, of Hey Side, in Royton, bricklayer, who stated:—On Thursday I was at work on the arch in the cockloft at Lower House-mill. We had taken one length out and keyed it, and had taken another length out, and I had taken a springer out (the spring-course), and was talking to the man working with me (William Mills), when I saw the beam in the same bay snap off at the collar, at the pillar; and I said "Billy, it's aw going!" and I set off as fast as I could to the door. I saw the arch next Greave's factory drop in (the second bay from the gable end). It was the centre beam of the three principal brams between the second and third bays that fell, dropping in. The different bays dropped as I quitted them, till I reached the last bay but one, next the old factory, when it fell with me.

By Mr. Fairbairn: When the beam fell, I saw the arch of the fifth bay from the old mill (the third from the gable end) give way and drop. The stage we stood on dropped with it. I jumped off the stage, and ran towards the old mill. The beam did not spring at all; but it snapped off at the collar, and fell straight down. I heard no previous noise. No arch had given way, except that which we were repairing, and which had previously dropped or sunk just four inches. The arches had a rise of twelve inches.

After some further evidence of a similar character, the inquiry was adjourned.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the above evidence, though the facts are somewhat scattered, may be gleaned what, in all probability, is the true cause of the fall of this mill. It seems that, on Saturday week, five days before the occurrence, an arch, in the



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—See next page.

sixth story, was observed to have settled or sunk as much as four inches, and this at a spot just under a place in the floor, above which some flaggers, who were laying the stone floors of the room, had used, as a sort of deposit for their lime and water, while mixing it for the purpose of grouting. The water, it is supposed, by its percolation through the brickwork of the arch, had considerably loosened the mortar, and thus caused the arch to give way a little. On the Tuesday before the fall of the mill, some bricklayers commenced taking out that third of the arch nearest the north side of the mill, and they rebuilt it. They then took out the middle third of the arch, including that space between the pillars, and in this way took off the pressure from one side of each of the centre beams forming the bay. The lateral pressure on the beams of the two adjoining arches appears to have been too great for the beams to resist, and that beam nearest the east end of the mill was observed to break out at the collar, or end, immediately after the removal of the arch, and it fell instantly, followed, in rapid succession, by that of all the bays in the room, and the violent impact of the materials of the arches upon the next and succeeding floors, no doubt broke down all the beams, and precipitated the whole mass of materials to the ground floor.

Amongst the collateral circumstances, in all probability, contributing to the accident, may be enumerated—the greenness of the walls of the building, and also of the arches; the unusually large span of the arch which fell, and perhaps its insufficient rise; the nature of the wooden props between the arches, and the mode of applying them; and the form of the iron principal beams.

The adjourned inquest was resumed on Wednesday, when Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse gave in their report respecting the cause of the lamentable occurrence, viz., that it had arisen "from the falling of one of the arches in the first instance, or, what is more probable, from the breaking of one of the large beams supporting the transverse and longitudinal arches at the extreme gable of the mill in the other;" and this owing to "the weakness of the iron beams, which we consider as the primary cause of the accident." After a short discussion, the jury returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death, caused by the falling of the building; and the jury are unanimously of opinion that the cause of the accident are fully pointed out by the able report of Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse."

The cases, twenty in number, as before stated, were then submitted to the customary process of signing in melancholy succession.

All the bodies have since been buried.

SUBSCRIPTION AT OLDHAM.—In about half an hour, it was estimated that £750 had been subscribed, forming a highly-gratifying proof of the liberality of the inhabitants when properly appealed to.

#### CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.

Oh! Commerce, Parent of the secret springs  
That feed the world beyond the pow'r of Kings,  
Nurse of Society, Apostle sent  
To join the Island with the continent  
And make one family of all the Earth,  
Here in our land thou long ago hadst birth,  
Thou' like the mother of the Atlantes,  
Thy children now float on the wide world's seas,  
Bringing intelligence where'er they go—  
Suing for Peace but ready for a foe—  
'Tis here thou art in Majesty and Pride,  
HERE IN THY CRADLE HOME, WORTH ALL BESIDE! W.

This imposing spectacle, or, as it has been aptly termed, "Grand Festival," took place on Wednesday, the 23rd ult.; and, but for the pressure of the splendid event in the Metropolis, would have been ere this illustrated in our pages. The present Engraving, we should premise, is from a drawing by a celebrated marine painter, who attended the Festival as the representative of our Journal. Before detailing the ceremony, it may be desirable to furnish our readers with a short account of its locality.

The fast rising township of Birkenhead, then, is situated on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, exactly opposite Liverpool, and Wallasey Pool, an estuary communicating with the Mersey, and is opposite the centre of the long range of docks on the Liverpool side. Not many years ago, a humble ferry-house on the beach, a gootly private house to the south, the old manor-house called the Priory (the ruins of a small Benedictine Monastery), a farm-house, and two or three scattered cottages, constituted the whole of the buildings in Birkenhead; and only recently, it was a perfect morass, with scarcely a street passable. The accommodation of steam-boats on the Mersey, for the purposes of the ferry, having rendered this place much more easily accessible from Liverpool, its desirableness as a residence for persons engaged in business very soon suggested itself. It is not more than twenty years since the colonization began, and so rapid has been the increase of the place, that it now contains nearly 15,000 inhabitants. This progress was, of course, considerably accelerated by the formation of the railway from Chester, by which the communication between that ancient city and Liverpool, by way of Birkenhead, has been increased beyond all expectation. A town, the rise of which has been so recent, could hardly be expected to present much, if any, architectural beauty; but Hamilton Square may, we think, challenge a comparison with most of the metropolitan squares in point of elevation and general effect; and it possesses one advantage over them all—it is constructed of beautiful white stone. Besides this square several spacious streets are in progress, many of which will be of considerable extent, and all of which have the rare advantage of being laid down with reference to a general plan. A public market of the largest dimensions is nearly completed; a park of upwards of 70 acres is in rapid progress; and baths and a public cemetery are in contemplation at no distant period.

Public attention has, however, been directed to this place by a scheme which bids fair to make the commerce of the Mersey, great as it already is, even tenfold greater; our readers will anticipate that we allude to the proposed formation of Birkenhead Docks.

The plan for converting the Wallasey Pool into an immense floating dock was first suggested by the late Mr. William Laird, who may safely be stated to have been the founder of Birkenhead. His intentions are now being carried out by his son, and several other influential gentlemen of the place, it having been ascertained that, during two periods of thirteen years, the trade of Liverpool had been doubled, whilst the dock room had not increased in proportion. Only a few months since upwards of one hundred ships were lying in the river waiting for room in the docks. Accordingly, it was decided to extend the dock accommodation of Liverpool by constructing others at Birkenhead, and, singularly enough, upon that day twelve months the bill authorising the construction of the docks passed the House of Lords.

The deputation next consulted Mr. Rendel, the engineer, who has produced the present plan, which comprises a floating dock, covering an area of 150 acres, with a depth of nineteen feet water (being more than that of all the Liverpool docks combined), besides a tidal basin of sixteen acres, and a great low water basin of thirty-seven acres. A bill was submitted to Parliament last session, when, notwithstanding an opposition of unexampled activity, they succeeded by means of the evidence of the most scientific men from all parts of the kingdom, in convincing the committees of both houses, that by the proposed works, the navigation of the Mersey would be improved instead of being obstructed, as had been urged by its opponents.

Early on Wednesday, the whole population of Birkenhead were on the alert for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Docks: there were the high-born aristocrat, the enterprising merchant, and the industrious operative; there were Odd Fellows and Good Fellows—Ancient Foresters and Modern Teetotalers—Printers and Pensioners—Druids and Draymen—Shepherds and Shipwrights—Masons and Mechanics—Sawyers and Sailors—Commissioners and Carters—Firemen and Ferry-men—Children in Carts and Gentlemen in Carriages—Equestrians, Pedestrians, Minstrels, and Musicians, all marching in most approved order. The procession having arrived on the shore, took up various positions adjoining the site at the entrance of the Wallasey Pool, where the ceremony was to take place. An immense platform had been erected for the accommodation of such parties as had been favoured with tickets of admission; it was graced with an elegant display of loveliness and beauty, as most of the gentlemen, who had received invitations to the banquet, were there in attendance with their ladies. In the enclosure immediately surrounding the spot, where the stone was to be fixed, the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of the 6th Regiment, as well as the Harmonic Band of the renowned Stubbs of Liverpool, were stationed, and played a variety of popular music during the preparatory arrangements.

The leading gentlemen having arrived on the ground, preparations were immediately made for laying the stone, by Mr. Rendel depositing a glass bottle, containing a copy of the *Liverpool Courier* of that day, a plan of the works, and one of all the current coins, in a cavity grooved out of the solid rock. Mr. Rendel then read the inscription on the brass plate, and deposited the plate in the groove prepared for its reception, the head being nearest the river; after which he presented the silver trowel to Sir Philip Egerton. This superb trowel was engraved and described in our journal of the 26th ult.: it was designed and modelled by Mr. W. A. Hopkins, sculptor, Bedford-square, and not by Mr. Meyer, as stated in the above Number.

The stone was then lowered to its place, the mortar added, examined by the level, and pronounced to be well and truly laid by the hon. baronet, who struck it three times with a mallet made of rosewood. The Rev. Alexander Knox, incumbent of Birkenhead, then offered up a prayer. Sir P. Egerton then addressed the multitude; after which their shouts, the music of the bands, and the roar of artillery, having announced the termination of this part of the day's proceedings, the vast assemblage dispersed to partake of the various festivities which awaited them at the different places in the township. The streets had all the appearance of one vast fair; and it is estimated that not fewer than 100,000 persons were congregated together on the occasion.

Our Engraving represents the spectacle at the moment when the stone has been lowered in its place, and Sir P. Egerton is receiving the trowel. In the evening, a grand dinner took place in a temporary apartment, constructed in the covered station of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, Grange Lane. The dimensions of the room were 100 feet, by nearly 40 feet. This hall was tastefully decorated with festoons, and, indeed, alcoves of flowers and evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated by Bude lights, and various stars and other ornamental devices in gas. The entire floor was covered with crimson baize, and the whole had a most splendid effect. Upwards of five hundred sat down to a dinner consisting of every delicacy in season. During the evening the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 6th Regiment of Foot played a variety of popular music, in most admirable style. John Laird, Esq., Chairman of the Dock Commissioners, presided.

The display of gold and silver plate upon the tables was most costly and superb, and indeed all the arrangements were worthy of a banquet for Royalty itself. Amongst the decorations of the room we must not omit to mention a beautifully painted portrait of the late Mr. Laird, the original projector of the Birkenhead Docks, which was suspended on the wall at the back of the Vice-President's chair. One of the novelties of the feast (novel, we mean, in the provinces) was the introduction of Mr. Toole, the celebrated London toasts-master.

In the evening there was an elegant ball and supper at the railway station; at the latter, a superbly worked banner was presented to Lady Grey Egerton.

The pleasures of the "merry mingling dance" were prolonged till 4 o'clock, when the company finally departed.

For the amusement of the out-door crowds, there was a magnificent display of fireworks; and bonfires "making night glorious" blazed from various eminences, and at conspicuous points along the shore.

Immense as were the multitudes assembled on this occasion, and fearfully crowded as were all the ferry-boats and railways leading to the locality of the festival, we are delighted to observe that its brightness was not shaded by one misfortune, which could be interpreted by the most fanciful into an omen of future calamity. There were several minor festivities in honour of the occasion.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 17th ult. mention the arrival of a Tartar with despatches from the General-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Albania, announcing that he had entered the town of Dibra, after an engagement with the insurgents.

The total number of letters dispatched from Bombay on the 1st of August by the Akbar for England amounted to 38,277, and newspapers, 9257, filling 50 boxes.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

##### THE RATAN INQUISITION.

By your good leave  
These men will be your judges: we must stand  
The inquisition. SOUTHERNE.

There is a certain fable, written a long time ago, in which a society of small frogs are represented as thus remonstrating with those from whom they were receiving injury—"What is sport to you is death to us!" During the last session of Parliament committees were appointed to inquire whether similar causes of complaint did not exist in the present day. Before those honourable tribunals every witness produced—persons of great experience and knowledge of the matter in hand—scouted the idea that any man ever had tort from the turf. On the contrary, from their showing, of all the employments of life, racing was the purest and most immaculate. On the heels of horse inquiries, treading on their knees, came the Ratan affair. To those who testified before the Lords and Commons touching the virtues of jockeys, trainers, betting men—*et hoc genus omne*—we submit the following analysis of the Ratan Inquisition, and, beseeching their attention to the doings and dealings of those whose revelations before it have been permitted to transpire, beg to observe—

By your good leave  
These men shall be your judges.

To the "Racing Calendar" of Thursday last there appeared an official manifesto to the following effect:—"At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on Wednesday in the Houghton Meeting, the following report was read by the chairman. The stewards of the Jockey Club, assisted by the Duke of Beaufort and Colonel Peel, having investigated the charges brought forward against Samuel Rogers and John Braham, and heard their statements, as well as the evidence of various witnesses, and the account given by Mr. Ives and Mr. Crommelin of their share in the transaction, by betting for Rogers and Braham against Ratan for the late Derby race, are of opinion that the plan originated in an agreement between S. Rogers and J. Braham to bet both ways about Ratan, under the impression, that the parties whom they might commission to bet for them against the horse, would be influenced, by their representations of the impossibility of his winning, to lay such sums of money against him as to prevent their appearing on the settling day if Ratan won." To this succeeds a sentence against Rogers and Braham, warning them off Newmarket Heath in *secula seculorum*, and an expression of the committee's sense of the impropriety of gentlemen betting large sums of money for jockeys, trainers, &c.

Well, Rogers and Braham having offered proof that they are scoundrels, were very properly punished. How stand their commissioners? That their position may be rightly understood, it is proper to premise, that after his appearance in the Craven Meeting of this year at Newmarket, Ratan became, by the general *fist*, first favourite for the Derby—as such his owner backed him heavily and so did the best judges of racing in the kingdom—from his form and public performances. Now, suppose the reader or any other of our dear public had gone to Messrs. Ives and Crommelin with a representation of the impossibility of his winning—what share of attention does any one in his senses suppose they would have attached to it? When all the prestige of practical turf-men was in his favour—when it was a household axiom at Newmarket, that the elder Rogers—his trainer—declared his conviction no three year-old, of his year, was within half-a-stone of him—when the younger Rogers, who was to be his jockey, and who had unrestrained access to his stable—came to them and represented it was impossible he should win—did not such a piece of information seem suspicious to those gentlemen? The system of the turf is understood to be based on the spirit as well as on the letter of honour: its debts are debts of honour—as regards the manner in which they may be incurred as well as their discharge.

The report is silent as to whether, after the representations of Rogers—(Braham, of course, was only considered his go-between)—Messrs. Ives and Crommelin betted, either on their own account, or any other, against Ratan for the Derby. The public have great cause to complain of this—they have grave reason to look with doubt and offence on the suppression of the evidence given before the Jockey Club, because it affords the members of that society a clue to the character of professional betting, which ought to be a common guide for the use of the racing community. Let the Gaming Committee of the next session call for the production of the short-hand notes taken during the Ratan inquiry, and they will find the turf not quite such a blaze of *couleur de rose* as the witnesses of the past painted it.

##### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The leading feature of the Derby betting this afternoon was the advance of Idas, a dark horse belonging to the Earl of Strathmore, that is reported to have achieved great things with Erenus. Brother to E O, Lord Glasgow's colt, and Anti-Repealer, were also backed at improving prices, and some reasonably heavy sums were invested on the principal favourites at the last Newmarket quotations. Col. Peel's horses continue at a discount. The settlement went off peaceably.

DEBTS.			
15 to 1 agst Forth's lot	27 to 1 agst Rebecca colt	40 to 1 agst Lycurgus	
11 to 1 Alarm	28 to 1 Fix Allen	50 to 1 Miss Whip	
16 to 1 Kedgey	33 to 1 Pantava	colt (t)	
25 to 1 Idas (t)	33 to 1 Young Eclipse	50 to 1 Seaman	
25 to 1 Old England	40 to 1 Clear the Way	50 to 1 Bro. to Atta-	
25 to 1 Brother to E O	40 to 1 Black Prince	ghan	
25 to 1 Newmonger	40 to 1 Weatherbit	2000 to 25 Cabin Boy	
25 to 1 Cobweb colt	40 to 1 Anti-Repealer (t)	1000 to 10 The Hermit (t)	

THURSDAY.—The small amount of business transacted this afternoon reduces our task to a simple quotation of the odds:—

DEBTS.			
10 to 1 on the field	28 to 1 agst Fix Allen (t)	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cock-	
16 to 1 agst Kedgey	28 to 1 Rebecca colt (t)	pen (t)	
25 to 1 Cobweb colt	33 to 1 Pantava	50 to 1 Miss Whip colt	
25 to 1 Idas	33 to 1 Young Eclipse (t)	50 to 1 Jingle Pot	
25 to 1 Old England	40 to 1 Clear the Way	66 to 1 Cabin Boy	
25 to 1 Newmonger	40 to 1 Weatherbit		
25 to 1 Cobweb colt	40 to 1 Black Prince		

8 to 1 agst Lancashire Wiltch  
10 to 1 agst Refraction (t)

FOIG-A-BALLAGH.—Mr. J. F. Herring, Sen., is now engaged on two large pictures of Foig-a-Ballagh, with portraits of Mr. Irwin, Mr. J. Forth, and Bell, the Jockey; one being for Mr. Irwin, and the other for Mr. J. Forth: a certain proof of the estimation in which Mr. Herring's portrait of this celebrated horse is held by the owner. Mr. Irwin has also given Mr. Herring a commission to paint a portrait of his clever little horse, Mickey Free.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S GUEST, LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, in the UNIFORM of a NATIONAL GUARD, worn by himself. THE NATIONAL GROUND, in honour of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, consisting of 18 Figures. E. COEDEN Esq. from Life. TOM THUMB, as Napoleon.—"This Exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been brought together."—The Times.—Admission, One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten. Concert at Eight. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Exhibition Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF PROTEUS will be illustrated by the PROTEOSCOPE for the first time, on MONDAY, the 11th of November, and continued, with other Novelties, during the week. THE PHYSIOSCOPE, OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISOLVING VIEWS, DR. RYAN'S LECTURE ON ACID POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, daily, and in the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor Bachoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.—The Revised CATALOGUE, with the addition of 300 Works of Art recently deposited in the Museum, price 1s.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.—"This Collection, the result of great expense, and a residence of eleven years by the Proprietor in China, is amongst the most curious ever opened in London. It is a complete illustration of the manners, customs, and, in many respects, of the history and religion of an immense empire, but imperfectly known to Europeans. There is an immense collection of all sorts of things connected with the manufacture, the modes of living, the costumes, and domestic economy, and the state of the arts in China. There is something to please all inquirers."—Times. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings—Full Descriptive Catalogues to be obtained in the Salon. A new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now ready. Brilliantly illuminated every evening. Admission, 1s.

#### THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

M. JULIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—M. JULIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts will commence at the above National Theatre on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1844. M. Julien regrets that in consequence of the Theatre being required at Christmas for Dramatic purposes, his Concerts can this year continue for ONE MONTH ONLY. The last Concert will, therefore, take place on Saturday, December 14th.—Full particulars will shortly be announced.

#### GREAT ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.—SQUIRE

BATTY'S HOUNDS meet on MONDAY next at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Entire change of the whole productions. At Seven o'clock every night, an entirely new Spectacle, written by Mr. W. T. MONCRIEFF, produced by Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT, with extensive and extraordinary effects, entitled THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or, the Race Horse and Life's Course of Man and Steed, introducing unequalled National Fêtes. Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle by Living Fox and Full Pack of Hounds, purchased by Mr. Batty of Mr. Tattersall to realise this novel introduction of Epsom Races and other Sporting Realities. New Scenes in the Circle, and unequalled Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with a favourite Afterpiece.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

#### BALFE'S TESTIMONIAL will be presented on MONDAY

next, November 11th, when his popular Opera "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," will be performed for the sum of one time within one year, an event unparalleled in the history of the British stage. Subscriptions are received at Chappell's Music Warehouse, 50, New Bond-street.

#### WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and

PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lamba-Wool, Real Cashmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cashmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

#### LESSONS IN MILLINERY.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304,

Regent street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meaneast capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

#### DANCING.—MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss

Kenward) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that her Academy for Dancing and Improvement of the Figure, is now open, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Two o'clock; and at her own house on Wednesdays. Schools and Families attended, and Ladies prepared for presentation at Court. For terms address Mrs. Frederick Finney, Tottenham green.

#### THE PURE SILVER ITSELF Instantly and Lastingly

Replaced upon the most Worn or Damaged PLATED ARTICLES, rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or four in one, 3s. The application of this brilliant and lasting preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing.—SMITH and CO., Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, St. and—Wholesale Agents, BURTON and Co. Bow Churchyard; and, BELL, Silversmith, York.—Note: Ask for the "POTO IAN LIQUID SILVER," the original and only lasting preparation.

#### EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA

GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for India, possess every advantage without any of the inconveniences of flannel waistcoats; the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and delicate, and as an absorbent, it is superior to the finest flannel, and perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities. N.B. Cadets and Assistant Surgeons perfectly equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, on application, at 152, Strand.

#### TEAS at Wholesale Prices, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Pouchong 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s.  
Congou 2s. 2d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 8d.  
Souchong 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d., 5s.  
Twankay 3s. 4d. to 4s.  
Young Hyson 3s. 4d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 5s. 6d.  
Hyson 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s.  
Gunpowder 4s. 4d., 5s. 5s. 6d., 6s., and 7s.

MANSSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Six pounds of the above forwarded free of carriage to any part of the kingdom

#### WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs.

BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishments. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Strand.

#### MOURNING.—C. J. Family, and Complimentary.—The

Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularly in the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Courbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

#### PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Corn-

hill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

The best wrought Fiddle-pattern Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 2d. per ounce.

Fiddle Pattern.			
	os.	s. d.	Classico
12 Table Spoons .....	30	at 7 2 ..	10 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons .....	20	7 2 ..	7 3 4
12 Table Forks .....	30	7 2 ..	10 15 0
12 Dessert Forks .....	20	7 2 ..	7 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons .....	10	7 2 ..	3 11 8
1 Soup Ladle .....	10	7 2 ..	3 11 8
4 Sauce Ladles .....	10	7 8 ..	3 11 8
1 Fish Slice .....			2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons .....	10	7 8 ..	3 16 8
1 pair Sugar Tongs (strong) .....			0 15 0

The Classic is a new Pattern, much admired for its simple elegance.—Pattern Spoons can be sent into the country.

#### INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Percy place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil.

Your obedient servant,  
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

#### READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of

PARR'S LIFE PILLS,

which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.

To T. ROBERTS and Co.

Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,

G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, of extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 13d., as many guineas. May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it is the sincere wish of Yours, thankfully, M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.

To Mr. G. Batters.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

#### COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable

Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases.—"If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all inquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,  
HENRY W. PITMAN.

Sept. 1844.

**FATHERLAND.**—The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER, contains a NEW TALE, entitled FATHERLAND, by CRAVEN, which will be continued in successive Numbers of the Magazine. The present Number commences a New Volume, with an accession of new and distinguished contributors; and contains also the following:—

Louis Philippe and the Irish Tutor; or, the Grandest Day of All at Windsor Castle. By Doctor O'Toole, T.C.D. (Illustrated by PHIZ)

The Contrast

The Last Lines of Tasso

Lines to a Sleeping Infant

Some Points for a New "People's Charter." By John Saunders. (Illustrated by Keany Meadows)

Widow Allen. By James Smith. (Illustrated by H. G. Hine)

"The Oldest Inhabitant." By Angus B. Reach

A Sketch

Fine Arts.—The Xanthian Marbles. (With eleven Illustrations)

C-7 The November Number of the "ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE" begins a New and Improved Series, and forms a good opportunity for a commencement, by New Subscribers.

Vol. III. now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 11s.

Published at the Office, No. 2, Crane Court, Fleet-street.

**THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE.** WILL APPEAR IN SUCCESSION IN PUBLISHED MONTHLY, PRICE 2s.

Earl Talbot T. Bates J. Price H. Chamberlain  
Lord Western J. Elman J. Tull Colonel Le Couter,  
Sir C. Morgan, Bart. J. Smith, Deanston Jonas Webb &c. &c.  
H. Handley S. Grantham C. Hillyard

**PORTRAITS OF FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD, THE EARL OF LEICESTER, EARL SPENCER, J. BAKWELL, EARL RICHMOND, P. FUSEY, M.P., AND C. COLLINS.**

This Magazine has been established twelve years, and contains One Hundred and Ninety-two Columns of closely-printed letter press; and is beautifully embellished with HIGHLY FINISHED STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF PRIZE ANIMALS, AND NEW AND IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Engravings of Animals and Implements, to which Prizes were awarded at the late meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby, and at the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, have appeared in succession in the numbers of this Magazine; and it is the intention of the Proprietors to adopt the same course with respect to the Animals exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Southampton, and at the meetings of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society and the Highland Society.

Farmers, Graziers, and Breeders of Cattle thus obtain the twofold advantage of acquiring the readiest information in reference to the selection of Animals, either for purchase or hire, most likely to improve their stock, and are made early acquainted with all the practical improvements in husbandry and farm management.

Immediate notice is taken of all new publications bearing directly upon or connected with Agricultural management in all its branches, and copious extracts of the most valuable parts given.

Improvements in Agriculture abroad are noticed from time to time, and extracts from foreign writers upon Agricultural subjects are translated and given, when found to be of practical interest.

The Agricultural articles are supplied by the most eminent practical Agriculturists of the United Kingdom; and all matters calculated to benefit the Practical Farmer which occur throughout the month are carefully compiled and inserted. The most accurate reports are given of the proceedings of the various Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs in the United Kingdom.

New Statutes, affecting the interest of both Landlord and Tenant, appear as soon as possible after they receive the Royal Assent; with Remarks, Explanations, Notes, and Indexes.

Ample Monthly Reports of the State of the Crops; Review of the Corn Trade; Hop, Wool, and Meat Markets; Notices of Cattle Fairs, and all incidental facts in the remotest degree connected with the interest or advancement of Agriculture.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, Vol. XX, price 10s. 6d., is now published, in Royal 8vo., cloth boards, uniform with Vols. I. to XIX., and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

Office—24, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

Just published, post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.  
**VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION.**  
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

**LORD MAYOR GIBBS' TEAR!**—This truly wonderful and awfully lachrymose effusion has been embelmed in THE FUNNY ALMANACK and Mirth-Moving Calendar for 1845, illustrated by PHIZ.

Lovers, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

**SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST.** A Humorous Companion to "Valentine Vox." By H. COCKTON, ESQ. With Sixty four Illustrations by ORWYN, and a Fine Steel Engraving of the Author. Complete in one Vol., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 13s.

Office, 17, Warwick-lane, and all Booksellers.

Small 8vo., cloth, gilt, 3s. 6d.  
**SPARKES' EASY INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY.**  
"Clear and interesting."—Provincial Medical Journal. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Times. "Well adapted to supersede all other elementary books on Chemistry."—Monthly Magazine. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,  
**DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE ON A Successful Mode of treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.** "Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: SIMPSON and MARSHALL—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

**NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"**—Words by E. J. Gill; Music by F. N. Crouch.—Mr. CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Dermot Dorey," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears?" is of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices.—Vide "Musical Review."—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

The ACTONIAN PRIZE ESSAY of 100 guineas, awarded by the Committee of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Just Published, post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

**CHEMISTRY,** as exemplifying the Wisdom and Benevolence of God. By GEORGE FOWNES, Ph.D., Lecturer on Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital and to the Pharmaceutical Society.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho

**CAMBRIDGE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1844, and VIEW OF THE ROUND CHURCH.**—Being unable to supply the great demand for the CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER of October 23, the Proprietors have determined to re-publish the above in a STAMPER'S SURVEILLANCE, which will be presented GRATIS with the CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER of November 6. To prevent disappointment, immediate orders should be forwarded to the Publisher, prepaid, containing Sixpence.

**HOW TO LIVE.**—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.  
**WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID;** addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.  
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.  
SHAWWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALLO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 59, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE AND PRAYER-BOOK WAREHOUSE,** 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.—Testaments, embossed roan, gilt edges, 6d. each; Prayerbooks, 1s.; Bibles, 1s. 4d.; Church Services, 3s. 6d. The Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the New Testament, and the Psalter, in Hebrew, Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Syriac. Family Bibles, large quarto, with large, clear type, from 18s. to ten guineas. CHARLES HASSELDEN, 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

**THE LOVE MATCH.** By HENRY COCKTON, Author of "Valentine Vox," "Stanley Thorne," "The Sisters," &c., &c. Part II., for November, price 1s., with superior Etchings on Steel. Also, **PARLEY'S KEEPSAKE FOR 1845; PARLEY'S FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING FOR 1845; PARLEY'S FORGET-ME-NOT, FOR 1845.** Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 1s. 6d. each, beautifully illustrated.

Office, 17, Warwick-lane, and all Booksellers.

**TUBAL CAIN:** the new Song written by CHARLES MACKAY. Composed and sung by Mr. Henry Russell at his Vocal Entertainments. "And he sung, 'Hurrah for my handiwork!'"  
As the red sparks lit the air;  
Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,  
And he fashioned the first plough-share."  
Mr. Russell produced an electrical effect by his fine delivery of this capital song. "Tubal Cain" bids fair to eclipse in popularity all his former productions.

London: C. JEFFREYS, 21, Soho-square.

**MITCHELL'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDES.** New editions, cloth gilt.  
I. FANCY NEEDLEWORK and EMBROIDERY, 1s.  
II. KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET, 1s.  
III. DOMESTIC NEEDLEWORK and BABY'S WARDROBE, 1s.  
Also, now ready, with Engravings of all the Figures,  
IV. POLKA LESSON BOOK, or BALL-ROOM GUIDE, 1s.  
V. GUIDE TO FEMALE HAPPINESS, 1s.

**GUIDE TO ENGLISH ETIQUETTE,** with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the relations of Life.  
To be had, by ordering Mitchell's Editions of any Bookeller, and of the Publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London; who sends one or more of the above (post-free), on receipt of 1s. each, or twelve postage stamps.

On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, WILL BE PUBLISHED, containing 16 pages, double columns, Imperial 8vo., price THREEPENCE, the First Number of a New Weekly Publication, entitled,

**THE NOVEL TIMES;** consisting of Original Works of Fiction, by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English authors, of foreign popular tales and romances.—Contributors: The Rev. G. R. Gleig, author of "The Subaltern," &c.; Mrs. Mary Howitt; Leigh Hunt, Esq.; G. P. R. James, Esq.; Douglas Jerrold, Esq.; Miss Lawrence, author of "London in the Olden Time," &c.; Capt. Murray; W. Mulford, Esq., author of "The Five Nights of St. Al. an," &c.; the Hon. Mrs. Norton; C. Oller, Esq., author of "Fervors," the author of "Susan Hopewell," the author of "Caleb Stukely," &c., and of an entirely new work by the "Countess Hahn-Hahn," called "Letters from the Orient," translated from the German expressly for this work, by the author of "Caleb Stukely."—Office, 12, Wellington-street, North, Strand, and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the kingdom.

13, Great Marlborough street, Nov. 9.  
**MR. COLBURN WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:—**

I. The CRESCENT and the CROSS; or, Romance and Realities of Eastern Travel. By ELIOT B. G. WARBURTON, Esq. 2 vols., small 8vo., with numerous Illustrations.

II. ADVENTURES of an OFFICER in the SERVICE of RUNJEET SINGH. By Major LAWRENCE, Bengal Artillery, British Resident at the Court of Nepal. 2 vols., small 8vo.

III. HILLINGTON HALL; or, The Cockney Squire. A Tale of Country Life. By the Author of "Handley Cross." 3 vols.

IV. The PALAIS ROYAL; an Historical Romance. By the Author of "Henri Quatre; or, The Days of the League." 3 vols.

The Following are Now Ready:—

V. Vol. I. of the NELSON DISPATCHES and LETTERS. To be completed in about 3 vols., price 18s. each, the Second of which will be ready in January next.

VI. YOUNG LOVE. A Novel. By Mrs. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

VII. A JOURNEY ACROSS THE DESERT; from Ceylon to Marseilles; comprising Sketches of Aden, the Red Sea, Lower Egypt, Malta, Sicily, and Italy. By Major and Mrs. G. DARBY GRIFFITH. 2 vols., small 8vo., with Illustrations.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough street.

**CROSSBY HALL VAULTS,** 35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

OLD BOTTLED WINES.—Fort, 36s. and 42s. 7d. Do. six years in bottle, 48s.; Do. superior draught, 28s. and 33s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Buceellas, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. \* Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

**THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—MR. HERRING** respectfully announces that the same pattern CARPETS which he had the honour to supply for Her Majesty's private apartments, at the Opening of the Royal Exchange, and which, for elegance and simplicity of design, were so much admired, can now be had at his Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, 109, FLEET-STREET, at the usual price of Carpets of the best quality.

**DR. STOLBERG'S VOICE LOZENGE,** for improving the Voice, and removing Coughs and all Affections of the Throat. Testimonials from Madame Grist, Madame Periani, Miss Romer, Miss Rainsforth, Mrs. Shaw, Signor Mario, Signor Labache, Mr. Harrison, &c.—Sold in boxes at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, at SATOVY and MOORE'S, Bond-street; SARGENT'S, Oxford-street, and at all the principal chemists. BARCLAY and SONS, wholesale agents.

**MASTER'S PATENT MACHINE FOR MAKING ICE,** with or without rough ice.—JOHN S. SWEETING, Fish and Oyster Merchant, 159, Cheapside, sole agent, most confidently recommends to his friends and the public this PATENT ICE MACHINE for making ice, ice cream, water ices, &c., which can be done without the aid of ice in a few minutes, in any climate, at a small expense. To gentlemen not having ice wells, merchants, captains, hotel keepers, confectioners, &c., it is invaluable.

**PIANOFORTES** of every Description, of the Best Workmanship, at Moderate Prices. Also, SELF-PLAYING PIANOFORTES, on an improved principle, in elegant cases, from £30 to £100; and SELF-PLAYING ORGANS, from £50 to £250 each.—N.B. Cottage, Cabinet, Semi-Grand, and Square Pianofortes, by Broadwood and others, to be sold cheap. Barrel Organs, for Churches, also Seraphines, at Davis's Manufactory, 20, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

**TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY,** price 4s. 6d., is warranted to remove superfluous Hair on the face, neck, or arms, without risk of injury. The directions are simple, and add to certain success. Small packets, for post, price 2s. 6d., may be obtained of S. GRAFFTEY, 25, Perfumery, Comb, and Brush Warehouse, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, where may also be obtained the only certain Dye for the Hair, viz., Grafftey's Pompadour Dye, price 5s. 6d., and the celebrated Balma Pompeiana, price 2s. 6d. Order "Grafftey's."

**TO CONFECTIONERS, BISCUIT BAKERS, and PASTRY COOKS.**—A YOUNG MAN of respectable connexions, Thirty years of age, who has a good knowledge of the general trade, wishes for a SITUATION as JOURNEYMAN, or, if required, to take the Management of a Business. References, as to character, ability, &c., will be given. Address C. D. Mr. Fox's, Confectioner, Market place, Nottingham. The Advertiser would not object to a situation in a Family where a Man Cook is kept.

**IVORY TABLE KNIVES,** 11s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; ditto, in sets of 50 pieces, from 29s.; superior Kitchen Table Cutlery, from 6s. Steel Table Knives, with nickel silver handles, 22s. 6d. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 18s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair; three full size Tea-trays, 6s. 6d.; three superior Gothic ditto, 13s. 6d.; Gothic paper ditto, 3s. Also an extensive assortment of Furnishing Ironmongery, 30 per cent. under any other house. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part. Established 1818.

20, Lincoln's-in-fields, June 21st, 1844.  
**DEAR SIR**—Having sought the advice of a first-rate Surgeon for a slight case of Hemia, and being led to adopt a Common Truss, which gave me no relief, I feel bound to acknowledge that I consider it one of the greatest events of my life when I got out of that truss into your Patent; and whilst I continue to feel so little annoyance, it is a matter of perfect indifference to me if all mankind are made so acquainted with it.

Yours truly,  
ROBERT MEDCALF.

To Mr. Coles, of Charing-cross, Truss Maker to the Forces.

**PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS, and a RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,** is insured by DR. LUCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Lists of many hundred Cures may be had from every Agent in the Kingdom. DR. LUCOCK'S PUBLIC SPARKERS are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all rawness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice, and have a most pleasant taste. Price, 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.—Agents, DA SILVA and CO., No. 1, Bride lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—This is to give Notice, that the PROFITS of the Fire Assurance Branch of the Company, appropriated to the Assured at the last Quinquennial Meeting of the Company, will be in course of PAYMENT to the Office, No. 1, Bartholomew-lane, London, and at the various Agencies throughout the Kingdom, on and after Friday, the 1st November ensuing, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The Policy holders entitled to participate are such as were assured on the 3rd of April last, on which day the profits were declared; and who had made Five Consecutive Annual Payments of Premium previous to the 26th of March. Parties applying to participate are requested to bring to the Office the last receipts issued by the Office for their Premiums, or their Policies of Assurance.

1, Bartholomew-lane, October 11th, 1844. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

**DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA'S TREATISE ON THE RESPECTIVE PROPERTIES OF HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for Infants and Invalids.**—"I have carefully examined and repeatedly prescribed 'HARD'S Farinaceous Food,' which is prepared from the most nutritious of cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenised and non-nitrogenised alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable food for Children and Invalids. John Pereira, M.D., Assistant Physician to the London Hospital, 47, Finsbury-square, July 1, 1843." See Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473, &c. Sold by all respectable druggists, in 1s. and 2s. packets; also in cases, 7s. 6d. each; and, as a caution against fraudulent imitations, please to observe none are genuine unless signed "JAS. HARD'S," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

**COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.** Offices, 112, and 113, Cheapside, London.  
H. G. WARD, Esq., M.P., Chairman.  
Lives Assured on every known system.  
Loans Granted repayable by instalments.  
Annuities immediate and deferred.  
Endowments for children payable at 14 or 21.  
\* The remaining Shares will continue on Sale until the 25th Dec. next.  
Interest allowed on the paid up capital, 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.  
Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be made to  
FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Resident Secretary.  
Offices, 112, and 113, Cheapside.

**STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST** are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly; without band beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise.—A valuable invention and effectually answering the purpose intended.—Times. "We strongly recommend it to all parents feeling convinced it will do much to ward off consumptive diseases in their children."—Chronicle. "Most invaluable to the student, and those much employed in reading, working, and drawing."—Oxford Journal. "Immediately producing an improvement in the figure, and ensuring a graceful carriage."—Post. "A great support to the back in the aged and weakly."—Herald. "Deservingly patronised by the Nobility; and to those who cannot take much exercise it is most beneficial."—Court Journal.—It is highly beneficial to those much employed in sedentary occupations, and can be sent themselves for adoption, between the hours of five and nine, where persons may offer themselves for admission, or at any of the District Receivers. By order of the Board,  
BINTON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London; or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

**TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,** for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royal Patented and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blisters, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Vitiations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every one. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astrinents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 25, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. \* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

**LONDON FRIENDLY INSTITUTION, 19, London Wall, City,** Established 1824, and enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.

Thomas Challis, Esq., Ald. William Ellis, Esq. John Masterman, Esq., M.P.  
T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. George Lyall, Esq., M.P. Richard Taylor, Esq., F.R.S.  
TREASURER.—George Grote, Esq.  
BANKERS.—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Ames, and Cave.

For assuring by small monthly or quarterly contributions, according to age at entrance from 8s. to 25s. per week in sickness, with medical attendance and medicines, and from £3 to £50 at death.

PRESENT RESERVED SURPLUS NEARLY £6300.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FREE MEMBERS will be held at the George Hall, Aldersbury, on Monday Evening, the 11th inst., at Half-past Seven o'clock, for receiving the Directors' Annual Report, examining the Accounts, and electing Officers for the ensuing year.

Prospectuses of this Institution gratis, and Rules, 6d. each, may be had at the Office any evening, between the hours of five and nine, where persons may offer themselves for admission, or at any of the District Receivers. By order of the Board,  
Nov. 6th, 1844. J. PALMER, Secretary.

**SIX POUNDS OF TEA,** whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 6lbs. of Coffee for 5s. —EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

**ALE! ALE! ALE!**—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s. 11d. per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 50, Philip-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

**THE EIDER-DOWN QUILT** is the warmest, the lightest, and the most elegant covering. It is adapted for either the bed, couch, or the carriage, and for invalids. Its comfort cannot be duly appreciated without a trial.—To be seen in great variety only at HEAL and SON'S, French Bedding Factory, 195, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.—List of prices by post.

**JONES' £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING** is entirely free from any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting polish equal to patent leather, causes Boots and Shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d.; and paste in tins at 6d. London, 48, St. James's-street; Edinburgh, Duncan and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin, Hodges and Son, 16, Westmoreland-street, &c.

**DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY.**—Dresses made in the first style of Fashion, and never-failing correctness of fit, for 6s. 6d. each (for Cash), by a Lady of upwards of twenty years' experience in business. The Millinery department conducted by a first-rate hand, just returned from Paris, upon equally moderate terms. Apprentices and Improvers required immediately. Address, Madlle. EMMELINE, No. 2, Argyl-place, Regent-street.

**£450—WANTED TO BORROW THE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS,** either for Three Years certain, or, by way of Renewable Annuity, at Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. per annum. The Principal will be amply secured, and the Interest paid quarterly from a Government source.—Address, by letter, to W. X., care of Mr. HARRIS, Estate Office, No. 75, Aldermanbury, City.—N.B. No Professional Money-lender need apply.

**TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN.—LA POLKA,** and VALSE A DEUX TEMPS, TAUGHT BY A PROFESSIONAL LADY, a pupil of Coulon's. Terms, One Guinea, at her residence. Lessons unlimited, with the advantage of personal practice with the advertiser till perfect, without any extra charge. Families attended on equally moderate terms, with a reduction according to number. Lessons given at any hour of the day. A Class is forming for Wednesday evenings, for the Polka and Valse only. Apply, or by letter, to M. H., at her residence, 6, Newman-street, Oxford street.

**PATENT PARAGON CAMPINE LAMPS.**—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON'S, Warehouses, 41 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analysed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's Office, at 4s. per gallon, in screw casks.

**H. WALKER'S NEEDLES** (by authority, the "Queen's Own") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a list of Her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pins, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pins for the home trade are sent free, by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Office, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaders, caisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

**COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION,** re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silver-smiths. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by JOSEPH KERRICK and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Strand, in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. 6d. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silver-smiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations! the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

**LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED,** without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmaratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmaratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incurable Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £25 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

**NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE,** Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION! From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public, to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 10s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best Isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and is a most desirable and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

**COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c.,** stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best Isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WARREN, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gornie Mills, Edinburgh.

**FALLACY OF THE ORGANIC THEORY OF DOCTORS.**—Compare the human body to a tree, with all its roots and branches, and then fancy doctors giving thousands of different drugs, among which are numbered prussic acid, opium, mercury, &c., with a view to eradicate diseases out of different parts of the body. Does it not seem an absurdity? Hygeists, on the contrary, treat the human body as they would a tree going to decay, viz., by draining its roots of stagnant impurities—the sole cause of its body and branches being withered and in a dying state. Let doctors, if they can, prove the fallacy of this analogy; doctors might just as well prescribe different remedies for the different branches of a tree gone to decay as prescribe different remedies for different parts of the body. Are not trees and plants treated as a whole, and not for it with the human body. Issued by MORISON and MOAT, of the British College of Health, New-road, London, for and on behalf of the body of Hygeists, who contend, that since all diseases arise from one cause, namely, an impurity of the blood, they can be cured by the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, which, being composed of innocuous ingredients, may be taken by any person without the aid of a doctor.

**SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.**  
No longer let those who are dwellers afar, themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES and SON. By adopting our plan, which has never failed, Every gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing special attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	MADE TO MEASURE.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from ..	Sporting Coats in the most approved style ..
Velveten do., 7 pockets ..	Velveten do., 7 Pockets ..
Tweed Tailorings ..	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs ..	Cashmere fine Saxony do. ..
Cashmarette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	Cashmarette, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c. ..
Every variety from 3s. to ..	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for ..
Black Satin Vests ..	Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns ..
Cloth do. ..	Trousers adapted for the season ..
Cloth Trousers ..	Mill'd Victoria and plain Doe do. ..
Single-milled Doe do., from ..	Best quality Vest of England ..
A great variety of Summer do. ..	Super Black do. do. ..
Dress Coat, edged ..	Best Black dress do. ..
Frock do. do. ..	Dress Coats ..
	Do. do. best manufactured ..
	Frock Coats ..
	Do. do., best manufactured ..

Movables to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.  
Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.  
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.  
Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same

THE TIME BALL,  
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.  
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK," FOR 1845, JUST  
PUBLISHED.

The keeping of true time is important to all persons; but to those engaged in navigating the "trackless seas," it is of such consequence,

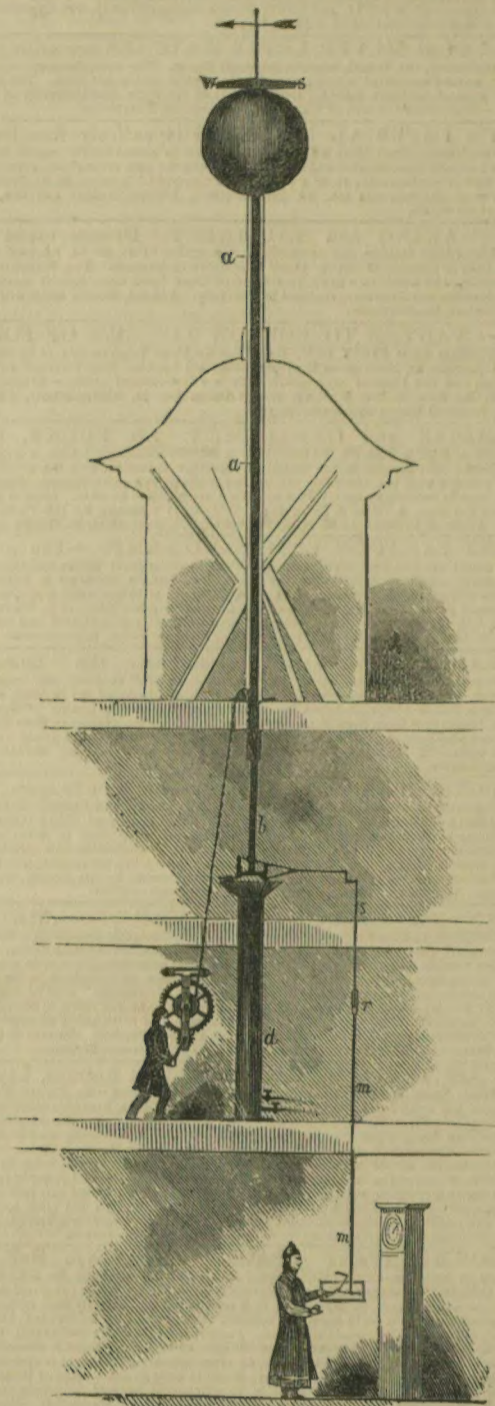


FIG. 1.

that the government, since the time of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, have not hesitated to expend large sums of money for its discovery, preservation, and announcement to the world. The business is now concentrated in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where, from the beauty of the instruments, the exactitude of the observations, and the high scientific ability of the officers engaged, the once difficult problem of finding the precise instant when one

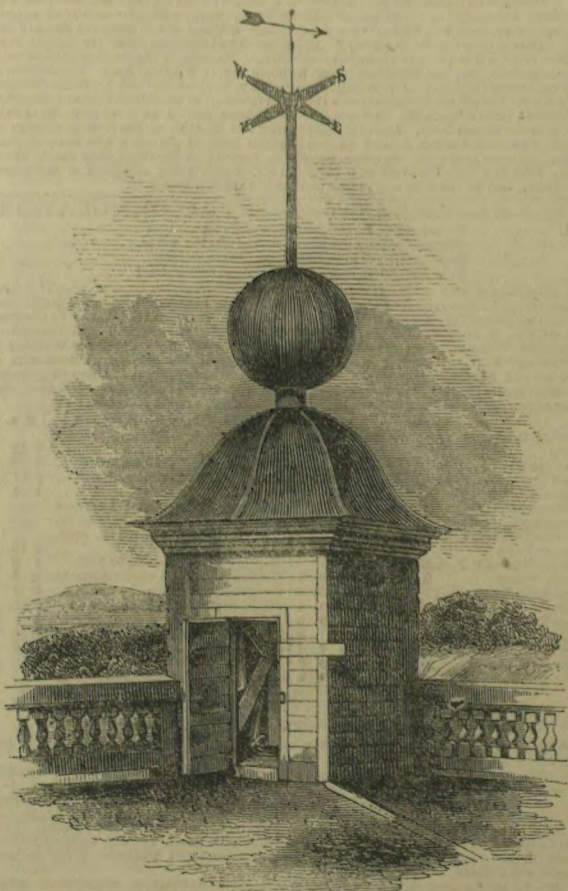


FIG. 2.

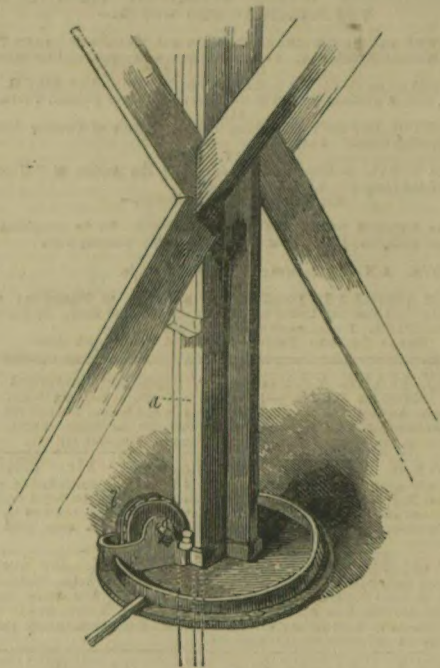


FIG. 3.

o'clock touches the world's history, is no longer a matter of doubt or difficulty.

The present establishment at the Observatory, was brought into operation about ten years ago, when the resolution of the Lords of the Admiralty to publish the mean solar time at Greenwich, once in every day of the year, at one o'clock P.M., was first observed, and where the practice, without a single intermission, or the most trifling inaccuracy, has been continued ever since.

The sidereal time is ascertained from regular observations of the transits of certain stars over the meridian, whose places have been carefully determined; and from these, the proper data are obtained for finding the mean solar time.

To go into the minutiae of these operations would be beyond our

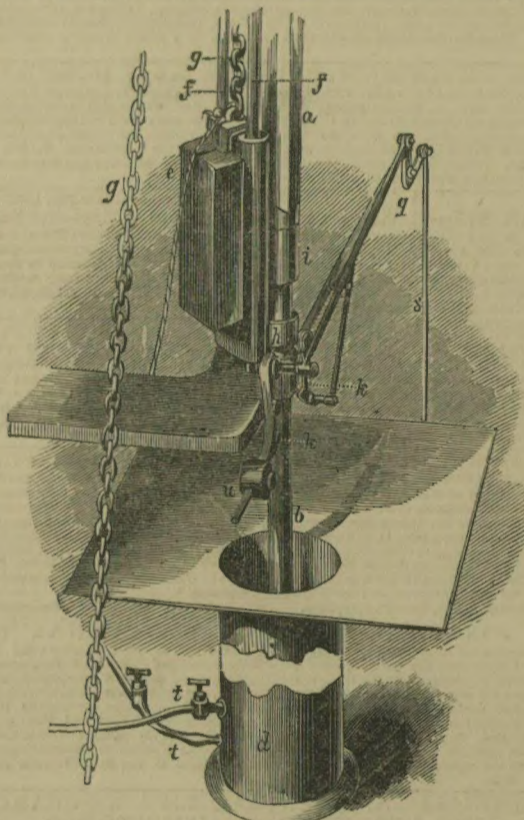


FIG. 4.

province; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves, as far as matters of detail are concerned, to a description of the apparatus by which the regular publication of the time is effected.

The hour of one o'clock is announced by the descent of a large black ball, from the summit of a pole, which surmounts the north-western turret of the Observatory; a position singularly favourable

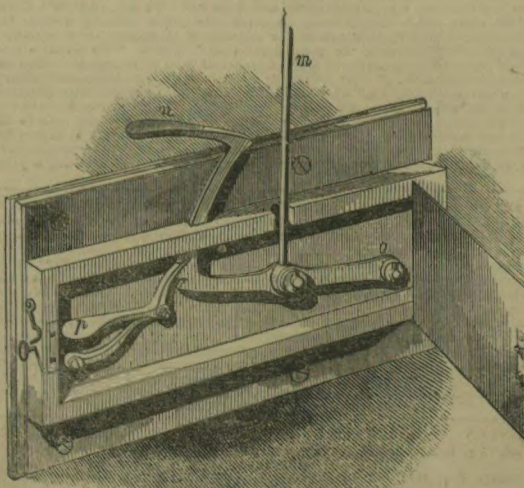


FIG. 5.

for its exhibition to mariners on their progress down the adjacent river Thames. The apparatus, described in the simplest terms, may be said to consist of a hoist for raising the ball, a trigger and discharging gear for its liberation, and a clock, regulated by observation, for giving the required moment of time. The cuts will make the mechanical arrangements intelligible. Fig. 1, exhibits an upright plan

of the first, second, and third floors, on which the apparatus is placed, and a section of the turrets which carries the ball *a*, the supporting shaft bearing the ball on its top and terminating below, at *b*, in a piston, which works in an air cylinder, *d*, and by which the too sudden descent of the ball is prevented. *m*, *r*, *s*, a combination of rods and levers connected with the discharging trigger.

Fig. 2. The Ball Turret, viewed from the top of the Observatory, with the ball down.

Fig. 3. Apparatus in the Turret-house. *a*, the triangular supporting shaft; *b*, the pulley over which passes the chain for raising the ball.

Fig. 4. Apparatus of the second and third floors. *a*, triangular supporting shaft; *b*, piston rod; *d*, cylinder; *e*, a weight, having a collar *h*, which when raised by the chain *g*, elevates the supporting shaft; *f*, *f*, iron guiding rods; *k*, *k*, catches for fixing the piston, when the ball has been hoisted to the top of the pole; *s*, rod, by which the piston is set free from the grasp of the catches; *t*, *t*, cocks for regulating the discharge of air in the cylinder.

Fig. 5. The discharging trigger, placed in the first floor of the Time-ball apartments. *m*, iron discharging rod; *n*, trigger; *o*, axis of the trigger; *p*, spring for holding the trigger till the ball is dropped.

Fig. 6. Windlass placed in the second floor, for "winding up," or raising the ball.

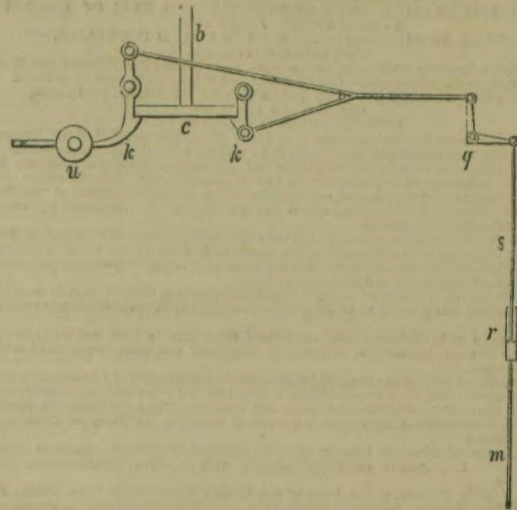


FIG. 6.

Before elevating the ball at five minutes to one, a signal is made of the intention to do so, by raising it "half-mast high." Observers should then get their chronometers ready, and as the descent of the ball occupies several seconds, they should confine their attention to the moment when the ball leaves the top, as, it is that, only, which indicates the hour.

The uses of this practice are, as we have already hinted, both various and important. We have only to mention, that observations on the drop of the ball, repeated day after day, will give not only the error of clocks, &c., but also their daily rate. Thus, if your clock shows 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, you will be assured that your clock is in error 3m. 5s., being that amount before Greenwich mean solar time. Again, if at the dropping of the ball your clock shows 56s. 55m. past 12, your clock will be also in error 3m. 5s., but it will be that amount after Greenwich mean solar time.

If on a certain day you have noticed your clock to show 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, and the day after to show 1h. 3m. 7s., then you will know that your clock has gained 2 seconds in the 24 hours. But, if instead of 1h. 3m. 7s. your clock should show 1h. 3m. 3s., then it will have lost 2 seconds in the 24 hours.

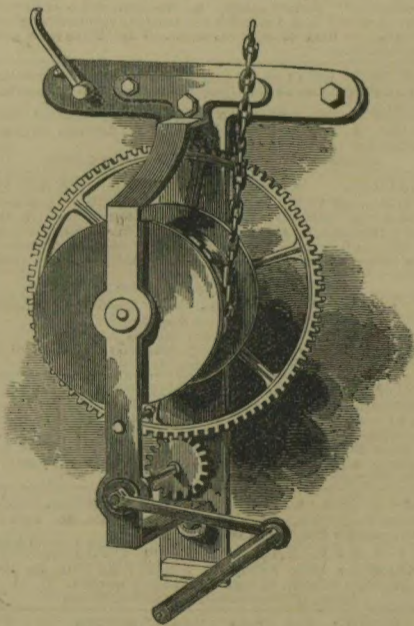


FIG. 7.

The mean time at Greenwich being known, the mean time at other places may be ascertained, when the longitudes are known. Thus, the longitude of Portsmouth is 4m. 24s. in time, west of Greenwich; consequently, when it is one o'clock at Greenwich, it will then want 4m. 24s. to one at Portsmouth. The longitude of Cambridge is 23½s. east; therefore, at the moment of one o'clock at Greenwich the time at Cambridge will be 1h. 0m. 23½s.

SANATORY STATE OF THE METROPOLIS AND THE PROVINCES.—The quarter returns obtained from 115 districts, 34 placed under the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprising, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England, the population having been 6 578,912 in 1841, show that the deaths registered in the last quarter, ending the 30th of September, were 8 784 or 141 less than the deaths (38 935) in the June quarter, and 1701 more than (37,033), the average of five previous September quarters. Allowing for the increase of population, the mortality will be found to be about the average of the summer quarter (July, August, and September); that quarter being now the least fatal in the year. The deaths in the metropolis amounted to 11,825, which are 354 more than were registered in the spring quarter, and 1 691 above the average uncorrected for the increase of population. In the country districts the most remarkable increase of mortality occurred in Cornwall, and the Redruth and Penzance districts. Small-pox has been epidemic in many districts all over the kingdom, and has proved fatal to great numbers, whose vaccination had been neglected.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.